

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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MINISTER DENIES ARMS SALE TO ANTI-SANDINISTS

PY111340 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Excerpt] After the ceremony marking the Malvinas Rights Assertion Day yesterday, Defense Minister Raul Borrás talked with journalists. Minister Borrás firmly denied that Argentina has sold arms to anti-Sandinist groups as reported in the U.S. press. He also said that so far nothing has been discovered in the investigation of the bomb placed in the plane which was to take Mrs Estela Peron to Spain.

GRINSPUN ANNOUNCES START OF IMF NEGOTIATIONS

PY120110 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0052 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Jun (TELAM) -- Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun today reaffirmed that with the delivery of the letter of intent submitted to the IMF our negotiations with that organization are formally open and that the economic objectives announced by the president have been confirmed.

During a press conference given tonight and which lasted just over 40 minutes, Grinspun emphasized that no confrontation exists with the creditors or the IMF; on the contrary, relations are normal and even cordial.

Grinspun explained that the letter of intent submitted to the IMF proposes a 5-percent GDP increase and a 6- to 8-percent real salary increase.

Asked what the government's attitude would be if the IMF did not accept the guidelines of the letter, Grinspun categorically said: I like to act in accordance with reality and the only reality is that Argentina submitted a letter of intent to the IMF. During the press conference the issue of Argentine relations with the IMF was again raised. Grinspun insisted that there are no agreements or disagreements with the IMF, that a document was delivered and nothing else.

In this regard, the economy minister said that a draft of the letter of intent was presented during the cabinet meeting in the Olivos residence on 9 June and that after some objections it was finalized this morning. He added: Once I had the final copy I delivered it to Hernan Ferran, the IMF representative.

Grinspun said that the Argentine decision to submit a letter of intent to the IMF before reaching an agreement with the delegation working in our country is normal. Grinspun said that there is no time limit for getting an answer from the IMF, adding: If I did not have any hope of getting the letter of intent approved, I would not have submitted it.

IMF Objects to Proposals

PY112318 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2205 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 11 Jun (NA) -- Some IMF members unexpectedly returned to the United States this afternoon after objecting to the political introduction to the letter of intent submitted by Argentina to the IMF and after questioning some of the fiscal deficit calculations made by local officials.

It was expected that the IMF officials would remain in Argentina until Sunday but reliable sources said that some members of the IMF delegation returned unexpectedly today. The sources were not able to precisely explain the reasons for the change in the plans of the IMF officials. They believe that they returned on instructions from Washington when it was confirmed that Argentine officials did not accept the IMF proposals.

In the technical area the members of the IMF delegation are basically discussing how to measure the deficit in the Gross Domestic Product which, according to the IMF method, would increase from approximately 10 to 16 percent. According to reports, the IMF officials indicated that the deficit does not include the monetary regulation account of the Central Bank in addition to the fact that a mechanism was prepared "disguising" the existence of unpaid debts by the treasury.

Within the framework of the current inflation rate, the IMF officials reportedly considered that the balance of the monetary regulation account could reach 4 percent of the Gross Domestic Product and not the 1 percent declared by finance secretariat officials. Furthermore, according to sources at the IMF mission, the current administration devised a way to modify unpaid treasury bills and to make them appear paid, thus creating a new mechanism for administrative delays. Through this mechanism, when the treasury authorizes payment of a bill, the debt is subtracted from the unpaid bills section in such a way that even though the check has not yet been handed over to the creditor, the debt appears as paid. The report says that the IMF representatives believe that through this mechanism, the balance of the monetary regulation account fails to record from 2 to 3 points. In this way, with the 10 points officially recognized plus the extra points, the total deficit would be on the order of 16 points, according to reports from reliable sources.

Aside from these two technical aspects, the members of the IMF delegation disagree with the wage policy, particularly the persistency in declaring that real wages will grow from 6 to 8 percent during 1984.

The IMF officials reportedly also oppose the introduction to the letter of intent which includes political considerations such as the autonomy of the debtor countries to manage economic plans and the solidarity which exists among them. It is said that the Argentine letter also questions the protectionist policies of the industrial countries which obstruct international trade.

Until yesterday it was thought that the IMF officials were going to remain in the country a few more days waiting for the development of events but there has been a change of plans and most of them are returning to the United States this afternoon. Although no reasons for the change of plans were given, it is believed that they are due to new instructions received as a result of the presentation of the Argentine letter which did not meet the IMF proposals.

PERON NAMES MEMBERS OF JUSTICIALIST HIGH COMMAND

PY081612 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1521 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Jun (TELAM) -- Following is the complete list of the members of the High Command of the Justicialist Party that were named today by former President Maria Estela Martinez Peron:

Pedro Arrighi; Arolinda Bonifati; Jorge Manuel Camus; Jose Deheza; Haydee Frizzi de Longoni; Rolando Hnatiuk; Juan Gabriel Labake; Antonio Lloveras; Jose Humberto Martiarena; Emilio Mondelli; Hugo Mott; Haydee Puente de Bonetto; Alfredo Rodriguez; Humberto Romero; Carlos Maria Torres; Jorge Triaca; Saul Ubaldini; and Clotilde Urdinez de Volpe.

The list was released by Pedro Arrighi during a press conference that was held at the hotel where the former president is staying.

COMMUNIST PARTY SCORES GOVERNMENT-PARTIES ACCORD

PY081650 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2200 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Jun (DYN) -- In a 5-point communique, the Argentine Communist Party [PCA] today confirmed its decision not to sign the document proposed by the government to the political parties, stressing that the final copy does not include the PCA proposals to change the text forwarded by the Interior Ministry to the political organizations. The text of the PCA communique states that it rejects the proposed declaration:

1. Because point 14 of the declaration proposes to postpone the increase in real salaries and the improvement of the standard of living of the workers and people, and they will thus continue paying and suffering the consequences of the crisis while the multinational companies and imperialist monopolies grow richer. This is, then, a condition imposed by the IMF to renegotiate the foreign debt, a serious problem which is neither clear nor correctly resolved in point 13;
2. Because the demand for sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands is not sufficiently firm and the defense of the bioceanic principle in the Beagle conflict is not sufficiently clear because it is subject to the proposals of the Vatican whose content we do not yet know;
3. Because some crucial matters have been avoided, such as the defense of human rights, still pending, and the danger of nuclear war, which is included, however, in official documents;
4. Because our party has proposed, instead of this type of document program, something we consider to be more just and feasible and which all can sign without greater difficulties: the signing of a pact of constitutional guarantees between parties and government in order to defend democracy, institutional stability, and to face, with all possible means, the bloodshed which a new coup would provoke. This is not included in a categorical manner in the document;
5. Because we have not participated in the preparation of the document which, according to the press, others participated in, and because we only had 48 hours to study and decide on such a significant matter.

Our observations have not been taken into account, and until this occurs, the Communist Party cannot sign the document, and defends through this position a question of principle.

CGT LEADER SAYS PERON MUST NOT LEAD FROM ABROAD

PY071915 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Jorge Triaca, one of the secretaries general of the Unified General Confederation of Labor [CGT], has made remarks concerning former President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron.

He said that if Mrs Peron wants to be effective for her movement, she has to remain in the country. Otherwise, he added, she will be seen as the new Mrs Mao Zedong, who suffered and made tremendous sacrifice for her husband and for what he put into practice throughout his life, Triaca stated. But how did she end up, he asked? Triaca answered by saying that she ended up rejected by her own country and by her movement. There can be no leadership from abroad, Triaca concluded.

DECREE EXEMPTS OFFICERS FROM MILITARY SECRECY

PY112214 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0452 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Jun (NA) -- According to a press report disclosed today, Argentine President Raul Alfonsin has on his desk for signature a decree through which all military officers who are under investigation by the National Commission on Missing Persons for their alleged excesses committed during the struggle against subversion will be exempt from military secrecy and will have to supply information on these actions.

According to the press report, this initiative, which has been promoted by the commission, is included in a list of requests of 23 points that the president of the commission, Ernesto Sabato, submitted to President Alfonsin.

In its political commentary, the DIARIO POPULAR, which carried the report, notes that the commission believes that these points "are absolutely necessary to clear up the issue" and that 22 of these points "have already been submitted to the Armed Forces so that they may be answered as soon as possible." According to the newspaper, "the request includes the delivery of guard logs of certain units during the repression period, the list of the staff of these units, lists of persons, identifications, present detachments, etc." It adds that some government sectors believe that the request to exempt officers from military secrecy "is a conflictive issue in government-Armed Forces relations." The newspaper notes that "it is known that the decree establishing that these military officers be exempt from military secrecy and that they must supply information regarding the struggle against subversion has already been drafted by (Defense Minister) Raul Borrás and at present is ready for Alfonsin's signature."

The newspaper adds that Alfonsin may personally disclose the text of the decree and that the chiefs of the Armed Forces joint staff have expressed "certain concerns" in this regard to Borrás.

DEPUTIES PASS BILL BENEFITING POLITICAL PRISONERS

PY091845 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1152 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 8 Jun (NA) -- The Chamber of Deputies has unexpectedly approved the bill which benefits those who were imprisoned during the military governments from 1976 to 1983, particularly those who were sentenced or put on trial for crimes of a political-subversive nature. The bill affects about 80 political prisoners.

The bill approved by the chamber stipulates that every 2 days of detention during the 1976-1983 period shall be counted as 3 days of imprisonment. In the case of those who were imprisoned for crimes of a political-subversive nature, every day of detention, prison, or preventive prison shall be counted as 2 days of imprisonment.

The bill benefiting prison inmates in general and political prisoners in particular was justified by Radical Deputy Lorenzo Cortese -- president of the Penal Legislation Commission -- by saying that "we are providing a solution which all the people will know how to appreciate to a serious problem," tacitly referring to the serious events at the Caseros and Villa Devoto prisons.

Radical sources reported yesterday that President Raul Alfonsin personally contacted Radical legislators of the Penal Legislation Commission, asking them to urgently approve the bill, including the amendment, originally sponsored by the Justicialists, with the benefits for the political prisoners.

It was also learned that both Radical and Justicialist legislators had promised the prisoners who began a hunger strike in Villa Devoto prison 34 days ago to vote for the bill which aims at "making justice for the prisoners who served their sentences or were deprived of their freedom under aggravated circumstances, because of the subhuman prison conditions they endured in the last few years."

Prisoners End Hunger Strike

WA081410 Rome IPS in English 8 Jun 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, June 8 (IPS) -- A group of 30 Argentine political prisoners ended a one-month hunger strike today at a prison here in the Argentine capital, after the legislature took action on some of their demands. The lower house of Congress approved a law yesterday commuting prison sentences in certain cases, and today the government transferred two of the strikers to a health center outside the Villa Devoto prison.

The draft law, which halves the prison terms of people condemned for political crimes, will go next week to the Senate, where it is expected to be approved.

The striking prisoners said their action was an extreme measure aimed at gaining an immediate review of the conditions in which some 100 people were imprisoned for political reasons. Most of them were condemned by civilian courts, but 27 were sentenced by military judges.

President Raul Alfonsin's administration has refused to classify them "political prisoners," since they were sentenced prior to the 1976 military coup, under the former Peronist Party government. But the government, concerned that some of the hunger strikers might die, decided to press some penal code changes through the legislature to bring an end to the strike. Government officials met with the striking prisoners to negotiate their demands.

BRIEFS

NEW PHILIPPINE AMBASSADOR -- Buenos Aires, 5 Jun (TELAM) -- The new Philippine ambassador to Argentina, Trinidad O. Alconec, today presented his credentials to President Raul Alfonsin at a ceremony at Government House. [Summary] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1923 GMT 5 Jun 84 PY]

SOUTH AFRICAN AMBASSADOR -- Buenos Aires, 7 Jun (TELAM) -- President Raul Alfonsin today received the South African ambassador to Argentina, Francis David Tothill, who visited Government House to say farewell to the chief of state. Tothill has completed his mission in Buenos Aires. [Excerpt] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1557 GMT 7 Jun 84 PY]

AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PERU ON BORDER MARKERS

PY091617 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 31 May 84 p 3

[Excerpts] Bolivia and Peru have exchanged notes through their respective representatives for the purpose of planning the conditions under which the work of replacing the border markers at the common border will be undertaken. The distance between border markers will also be reduced. The Peruvian-Bolivian Mixed Work Group has replaced border markers 42 and 43 on the basis of legal documents and has also placed markers at a closer distance on the line between markers 41 and 43. The group has also inspected the border markers at Ventilla and Copacabana in the southern sector. The exchange of notes took place in the Honor Hall of the Foreign Ministry, and the ceremony was attended by Foreign Minister Gustavo Fernandez and Peruvian Ambassador Jaime Cacho Zouza.

SANTA CRUZ MAYOR DEFENDS ELECTION CALL

PY111526 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] And who will stop the mayor now? Santa Cruz de La Suzeira, with its various representative institutions in a state of turmoil, now insists that the municipal elections be held in keeping with the call made by Santa Cruz Mayor Oscar Barbery Justiniano. This call has elicited open opposition from other sectors in Bolivia. The national government, through Interior, Migration and Justice Minister Federico Alvarez Plata, has termed the decision of the Santa Cruz mayor a seditious crime.

This issue has recently sparked a lot of talk among Bolivians. Barbery Justiniano has said that the call arose from the fact that the towns are autonomous, as provided for under Article 200 of the Constitution. He stated that he acted with self-respect and in compliance with the laws.

[Begin Barbery Justiniano recording -- in progress] Well legally, there is no conflict of jurisdiction here because nowhere in Bolivian legislation, even when one goes back to the early stages of the Republic, is there any background on who is to call municipal elections. Therefore, there is no conflict of jurisdiction. In view of that omission regarding who must call municipal elections, all we can do is to interpret Article 200 which states the regulations on municipalities in the Constitution. This article says that the towns are autonomous: Autonomous means to be self-sufficient, to establish your own regulations and laws. This, of course, should always be within the restrictions and the provisions of the Constitution.

By virtue of the citizenry's aspiration to recover their municipal autonomy and sovereignty and have their own town hall, we thought it was wise that we call municipal elections. This is actually based on article 200 of the Constitution. It is useless for all who oppose this call to seek a juridical background on this issue because there is none, that the Constitution establishes that the town halls are autonomous and that the towns are sovereign insofar as they can choose their own administration is all that exists. [end recording]

The decision by the Santa Cruz mayor does not intend to interrupt the democratic process which was reinstated in October 1982. With this decision, Barbery Justiniano said, all we seek is to expand the democratic process, because the institutionalization of the departmental townships also is a democratic move. Barbery said that the elections will be held on the scheduled date as mentioned in the recently issued call.

PRESIDENT COULD WITHDRAW SUPPORT FOR PRIMARY

PY111651 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 10 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] Through a note read yesterday to reporters, Minister Leitaó de Abreu reported that President João Figueiredo will withdraw his support from the idea of holding a Social Democratic Party [PDS] primary if any one of the four party candidates do not take part in them. Deputy Paulo Maluf, who does not agree with the holding of a party primary, praised Figueiredo's decision. Upon learning of this note which also announces that the president will not accept the inclusion of his name in the party primary, Vice President Aureliano Chaves called a meeting with legislators, among them PDS President José Sarney and Senator Marco Maciel, a presidential hopeful who is in favor of holding a party primary.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY PRESIDENT RESIGNS

PY111650 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1555 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] National Social Democratic Party [PDS] Senator José Sarney has just resigned during the meeting of the PDS Executive Board in which the question of holding a primary to select the party's presidential candidate was to be analyzed. Details will be provided from Brasília by our reporter Carlos Rodriguez.

[Rodriguez] The Executive Board was unable to approve the proposal for a primary, and party President Senator José Sarney resigned. As expected, the meeting was turbulent. The pro-Maluf deputies, who are opposed to the idea, had promised to impede the approval of the primary and they were succeeding in their intention. When the Executive Board was examining the proposal of postponing the question of the primary for another session, PDS President José Sarney took the floor to announce his resignation:

[Begin Sarney recording] [passage indistinct] Today I am no longer in a position to carry out the task of bringing unity to the party. Therefore, I submit my resignation. [end recording]

This was a demonstration of Maluf's strength; this phrase uttered by Deputy Amaral Netto, who was euphoric at the end of the meeting, revealed the satisfaction of the pro-Maluf deputies with the outcome of this case.

If Senator Sarney does not reconsider his decision, and he already said that he will not, the PDS will have 30 days to elect a new president. Along with José Sarney, out went the idea of the primary, at least for the time being.

BRIEFS

NEW ARMORED PERSONNEL CARRIER -- Sao Paulo -- The first Brazilian-made tracked armored personnel carrier, entirely developed in Brazil by the Motor Parts Industries [Industria Motopecas] of Sorocaba, is already in its trial phase. More modern and versatile than its current international competitors, the Charrua, as it is named, will replace in the future the fleet of U.S.-made M113 armored personnel carriers used in the Vietnam war in the 1960's. According to the technicians who are acquainted with the project, the Charrua's components are mostly Brazilian. Only its transmission is imported. This is a U.S.-made CD-500 transmission which is also to be manufactured in Brazil. Equipped with a 400-hp Scania turbo-charged diesel engine, the Charrua may reach a maximum road speed of 60 km/h and a maximum water speed of 6 kmh. The Charrua is operated in the water by two hydrojet propellers. [Excerpts] [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 6 Jun 84 p 19 PY]

URUGUAYAN MINISTER ENDS OFFICIAL 3-DAY VISIT

PY111642 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0010 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 9 Jun (EFE) -- Uruguayan Foreign Minister Carlos Maeso today returned to his country after a 3-day official visit to Chile. At Santiago international airport, Foreign Minister Maeso was seen off by high-ranking Chilean Government officials headed by Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle.

Before departing Chile, the Uruguayan foreign minister noted that his visit to Chile "has been very positive since the two countries have strengthened their trade, which had been undermined by the economic crisis affecting all countries, particularly Latin America."

BRAZILIAN FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT IN JULY

PY111357 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] A Foreign Ministry communique has reported that within the framework of friendly ties that characterize Chilean-Brazilian relations, Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro will pay an official visit to our country 25-27 July in response to an invitation extended by the Chilean Government.

FORMER COMMUNIST SENATOR RETURNS FROM EXILE

PY112249 Paris AFP in Spanish 0233 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Punta Arenas, Chile, 10 Jun (AFP) -- Luis Godoy Gomez, a former Chilean communist senator, today returned to Chile after 11 years of exile in France, Hungary, and other European countries. The former mayor of Punta Arenas, a city located 2,500 km south of Santiago, was met by hundreds of persons who held placards and banners hailing his return after being in exile since 1973 when the military took over. Godoy Gomez stated that exile is the worst punishment that a person can suffer and stressed that he would not inflict it on his worst enemy. Godoy Gomez added that with the committee for the return of the exiles, he will struggle for the return of thousands of Chileans who are still living abroad with no chance of returning to Chile.

MDP TERMS UDI REQUEST 'SLANDER CAMPAIGN'

PY092212 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Report by (Manuela Robles)]

[Text] Popular Democratic Movement [MDP] leaders Jose Sanfuentes and Manuel Almeyda have stated that the Independent Democratic Union's [UDI] request to declare the MDP unconstitutional is part of a slander campaign. In a press conference, they noted that it is ironic for the UDI to request that the MDP be stripped of its political rights. The MDP leaders asked: What political rights are they talking about since the government has already stripped all Chileans and the opposition of their political rights?

The MDP leaders added that the only objective of this campaign is to undertake a new slander campaign against the MDP and other political and social organizations under the cloak of a publicity and pseudo-legal action.

The MDP leaders also expressed their solidarity with (Hector Munoz) and with the relatives of (Maria Loreto Castill-), the woman who was killed by a dynamite blast according to a statement issued by her husband and by the Chilean Catholic Church. They also expressed their support for the president of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] in Arica, Jorge Chameng, who was savagely beaten and who at present is in critical condition.

During the press conference, the MDP leaders also reported that the MDP will request the proper authorization to hold a rally at O'Higgins Park on 1 July at 1000 am. It was also reported that the MDP has received numerous expressions of solidarity in view of the UDI's request to declare the MDP unconstitutional.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS FEDERATION DISSOLVED

PY082355 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Excerpts] The Federation of Student Centers of the University of Chile, FECECH, [Federacion de Centros de Estudiantes de la Universidad de Chile], was dissolved today. The official announcement was made by the FECECH's executive board, which is headed by (Flavio Angelini).

(Angelini) said that the FECECH, which until today represented the interests of the students of the University of Chile, was dissolved due to legal reasons. In an official document, he indicated that a significant number of directors of student centers, who in turn constituted a majority within the FECECH council, broke away from the organization and started to promote political actions. He added that this was the reason for the FECECH's executive board deciding to close down the organization. (Angelini) expressed regret over the FECECH's closure.

(Angelini) said that the FECECH's closure did not have to be taken as a defeat, adding that authentic university principles would be defended by the creation of a movement to fight against those who promote political actions. As regards the structure and name of the new student movement, (Angelini) said that they were making a study and that the new group would be launched in the next few weeks.

(Flavio Angelini) noted the need for students to fight against those who are trying to revive the FECH [Student Federation of Chile] as a center of political action, adding that they do not pursue the well-being of students but rather incite them to carry out violent actions.

University Rector's Denial

PY111907 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Excerpts] General Rodolfo Soto Mackenny, the Chile University rector, today said that FECECH [Federation of Student Centers of the University of Chile] has not been dissolved because it was created through a decree issued by the university rector's office. He added: Students may withdraw from FECECH if they like, but the organization remains. Regarding the possible reestablishment of the old FECH [Student Federation of Chile]; General Soto said that this is an issue under discussion but that there have been unhappy experiences with this organization in the past. He noted: At any rate, it is up to the students to decide.

Asked about the proposal made by former FECECH President (Flavio Angelini) to establish parallel student centers that will struggle against a possible future FECH, General Soto said that the university will respect any student decision.

'SUBVERSIVES' OCCUPY VINA DEL MAR RADIO STATION

PY090150 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] A group of criminal subversives today raided a radio station in the Fifth Region, 8 hours after a similar attack against Radio Minería of Santiago. Three men and a woman armed with submachineguns raided Radio Festival of Vina del Mar at 0630 today. The terrorists claimed, as did those who attacked Radio Minería, to be members of the self-styled Manuel Rodríguez Patriotic Front terrorist group.

According to Radio Festival directors, the extremists suddenly burst into the station located at No 8 Pasaje (Colzino), threatening to kill operator Carlos (Vilches), announcer Luis Alberto (Caprini), and journalist (Juan Galves Gutierrez). One of the attackers, who apparently was the group's leader and was not wearing a mask, forced (Vilches) to air a 70-second recorded subversive message. However, the timely intervention of the station guard, (Johnny Paulete), prevented the airing of the subversive message from continuing.

The terrorists later took the hostages to the press room, where they told them not to move because they had planted explosives at the station's front door. Members of the Carabineros and security groups, who arrived 20 minutes later, discovered that the cases which reportedly contained the bombs contained only papers.

The transmissions of Radio Festival of Vina del Mar were resumed at 0825, when listeners were informed of the attack.

TWO DEAD, TWO WOUNDED IN CLASH WITH CARABINEROS

PY111504 Paris AFP in Spanish 0409 GMT 11 June 84

[Text] Santiago, 10 Jun (AFP) -- Three persons were killed and two others were seriously wounded tonight in a clash that was followed by two explosions at the Chilean Electric Company, Ltd, [Chilectra] located near downtown Santiago. Security forces informed Radio Minería that one of the victims died when a time bomb he was placing at Chilectra exploded in his hands.

Two unidentified persons were killed and two others wounded in a clash with police and security forces. One of the wounded is reportedly hiding in the Balmaceda and Mapocho sector, a few blocks from the downtown area. The sector is strongly guarded by Carabineros who are helping in the operation security personnel are carrying out in the area.

In the last 45 days, there have been about 50 attacks in Santiago, Valparaíso, and Concepción against banks, power pylons, police buildings, and Catholic churches.

[Madrid EFE in Spanish at 1254 GMT on 11 June reports that "the persons who were killed have been identified as Oscar Tapia Leyton, 33 years old; and Armando Flores Echeverría, 23 years old."]

PRESIDENT BELAUNDE JUSTIFIES EMERGENCY MEASURES

PY111332 Lima Television Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] President Fernando Belaunde has said that guarantees have been suspended to counter the actions aimed at defeating the Peruvian constitutional process.

[Begin recording] [Belaunde] We cannot be accomplices in an antidemocratic campaign of street riots aimed at defeating the Peruvian constitutional process. We will not play this game, nor will we tolerate it. Peru has a constitutional government and will have a constitutional government on 28 July 1985 despite the efforts by many people who, instead of supporting the constitutional government as they ought to, are promoting disorder. We are open to discussion about any sort of problem, provided the law is respected and order is not disrupted. We must act in keeping with constitutional principles.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr President, it has been said that the suspension of guarantees is an extreme measure.

[Belaunde] By no means! You know that there were disorders last week, don't you? There was even irreverent behavior on the day of the oath to the flag, when there were attempts to disrupt a sacred ceremony honoring the hero of Arica. These attempts failed because of the reaction of the public. How can we tolerate such actions? By no means! [end recording]

PRESIDENT HAILS COUNTRY'S DEBT RENEGOTIATION

PY111444 Lima Television Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] President Fernando Belaunde said today that the renegotiation of the Peruvian debt has been a categorical success, and that our reserves, which are the foundation of our economic stability, will not be drained.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] The renegotiation of the Peruvian foreign debt has received very favorable comments. Do you believe that this type of solution might also be adopted by other Latin American countries?

[Belaunde] Indeed, the Peruvian solution, as reported in today's newspapers, has been categorically successful. What did the heads of state meeting in London say? In a few words, they said that what we did is what must be done. What were their recommendations? That interest rates be reduced, as was requested by the entire Latin American continent, and that joint action be taken against terrorism. The seven leading capitalist countries are very busy with this task. They also recommended that considerable preference be given to countries with a legal, democratic order.

[Question] What concrete advantages will the debt refinancing bring in connection with the purchasing power of salaries and food price control?

[Belaunde] Look, the rescheduling of our debt means that our reserves will not shrink. This is the foundation of economic stability.

[Question] It has been said that only \$1 billion has been rescheduled.

[Belaunde] No. That amount corresponds to the service of the debt. We have rescheduled several billions, and the \$1 billion covers the servicing of those billions.

In addition, in separate negotiations with New York bankers, we rescheduled a part of our debt that surpasses \$2 billion. Therefore most of our debt has already been rescheduled. Peru has set an example supported by unquestionable facts. Some people have been hurt because they believe that they have lost a battle. But there are no losers in this battle. All Peruvians have won. [end recording]

APRA'S GARCIA, LABOR MINISTER ON STRIKES

PY111904 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1924 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Lima, 9 Jun (EFE) -- The leftist democratic APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance] Party today expressed support for the strike of public servants and teachers who have announced that they will radicalize their measure as of 11 June.

Deputy Alan Garcia, APRA secretary general and a presidential candidate for the 1985 elections today expressed his "solidarity" with those on strike, particularly teachers. Garcia noted that APRA's support for the teachers will be made official in a meeting scheduled to take place on 14 June at APRA headquarters.

Before his departure for Geneva where he will attend the 70th ILO meeting, Labor Minister Joaquin Leguia, today said that the wave of strikes "have the clear political objective to undermine the democratic system."

Leguia added that the suspension of guarantees in the country is "in response to the subversive attitude that the Government Employees Intersectorial Committee [Comite Intersectorial de Trabajadores Estatales -- CITE]; has adopted in open violation of Constitutional Article 60 since the CITE is trying to impose a negative decision on the government by force."

Interior Minister Luis Percovich has stated that the enforcement of a state of emergency is not "a sign of weakness on the part of the government" and that the only objective of the measure is to overcome the "obvious political agitation" in the country.

At present workers from nine ministries are on strike in addition to those of the National Planning Office, the National Statistics Institute, the food support office, municipalities, the electoral court, and other government offices.

Social security workers returned to their jobs after achieving a salary increase of 150,000 soles per month (\$50).

MINISTER ON PRIVATE UNIVERSITY, STUDENT RIOTS

PY111911 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Education Minister Juan Bautista Schroeder has announced that the first privately owned Uruguayan university will be allowed to operate before the end of the year. Minister Schroeder pointed out that Uruguay is the only country in the world that lacks private universities.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Mr Minister, after presiding over the opening of the school year at the school of journalism today, you and the dean of the school asked university students to resume normal activities. Have there been abnormal situations?

[Schroeder] Unfortunately, there have been some disturbances at some schools, although they were minor and not all schools were affected. However, we believe that it is necessary to ask students once again not to let such disorders grow and become more serious than the minor disturbances that are normal in human coexistence. Disturbances should not turn into major conflicts that may hinder studies. [end recording]

BLANCO PARTY OPENS CONVENTION; LEADERS RELEASED

PY091823 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Dr Guillermo Garcia Costa has been released; thus the National Party convention is now in session with its regular chairman. The vice president of the Movement for the Fatherland and Alberto Zumaran, director of the weekly LA DEMOCRACIA, were released after they testified before the criminal judge. The two leaders were held for 36 hours after they were detained at the Movement's offices.

The following is a report from (Ruben Biron) at the Platense Skating Club:

[(Biron)] Guillermo Garcia Costa and Alberto Zumaran arrived here a few minutes ago and were received with a long ovation by all the participants in the convention and also by the party members who are here closely following all that is happening. After the heartfelt welcome, Professor Carlos Julio Pereyra, vice presidential candidate, made a speech on behalf of the National Party. The National Party convention opened shortly after 1030 this morning and was chaired by Mr (Wilson Enzo Goni) from Treinta y Tres Department, since Dr Guillermo Garcia Costa was absent for well-known reasons.

Rejects Ferreira Detention

PY111917 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0206 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] Montevideo, 9 Jun (EFE) -- The National or Blanco Party has conditioned its participation in the dialogue with the military -- on the negotiation of the terms for a return to democracy in Uruguay -- on the fate of their leader Wilson Ferreira Aldunate.

According to what the de facto government has insistently announced, the Blanco Party's principal leader, who will return to Montevideo on 16 June after 11 years of voluntary exile, will be detained as soon as he arrives in order to be "imprisoned and tried."

The Blanco Party convention, which took place today, released a statement saying that if Ferreira is detained, it will become "an unsurmountable obstacle to any negotiation."

Ferreira Aldunate is wanted by the military courts as the presumed author of several political crimes, for most of which he may be released on bail, but he lately irritated the military regime by saying in Argentina that he will arrive in Uruguay "to overthrow the government."

The party convention should have ended today, but it was decided to interrupt it until 17 June, the day after the announced arrival of the proscribed leader who is the National Party presidential candidate.

In turn, the convention rejected any agreement between some Blanco factions and the military, and alluded to some Blanco politicians who went to a meeting called by the military without being authorized by the party.

The convention repudiated the temporary detention of three prominent Blanco Party politicians that took place a few hours ago. One of them, Guillermo Garcia Costa, went directly from jail to preside over today's meeting.

FERREIRA REJECTS TRANSITION, DISCUSSES RETURN

PY091618 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0245 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] Rosario, 8 Jun (TELAM) -- Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, the leader of Uruguay's National Party, tonight asserted in this city that we are not willing to be burdened with any type of transition period, we want a democratic government now. The political leader, who has been proscribed by his country's military regime, gave his last speech on Argentine soil before returning to his country at the Bernardino Rivadavia Cultural Center of Rosario. Speaking to an audience that was mostly made up of Uruguayans, Ferreira, referring to the situation in his country, said that no one should believe in the so-called political and strategic confrontations; they do not exist.

He emphasized that popular unity is wonderful and through it we are all companeros. He said that the military regime has isolated itself from the country and therefore the regime is dead. He stated that it is a terrible lie that there is a need for a period of transition between the de facto government and democracy and he recalled that when the current government came to power it stated that it was only a government of transition.

He also referred to the large number of things that the military government slowly began to ban, citing the closing of magazines, newspapers, and news programs, and indicating that not even a birthday party could be held without police permission. He added that the government divided us into first, second, and third class citizens. He also stated that all Uruguayans, simply because they are Uruguayans, are seeking democracy.

Regarding the various reports concerning his return to Uruguay despite the military government's decision to jail him as soon as he steps on Uruguayan soil, Ferreira emphasized that he is not returning so that they can jail him, he is going to join the struggle of the people to see that there are elections and not a fraud held on 25 November. He stressed that no one can decide whether some citizens can be elected and others cannot be elected.

He added that he is going to arrive and is going to be jailed by that blessed military justice, but if the circumstances deem that we cannot be heard, then there are silences that are more important. He also referred to the need of the people to defend their cause by demonstrating happiness and he recalled his departure from Buenos Aires in 1976 and the difference on his return in 1983 to a Buenos Aires full of happiness. That is the happiness of our people.

Finally, he said, I want to leave my conviction with you: On 25 November there are going to be real and free elections in my country in which everyone is going to participate freely, because that is how the people want it and who is the military government to stop them? He emphasized that you can be sure that the fatherland is going to open its borders so that our brothers who are spread all over the world can return.

COLORADO PARTY LEADER WARNS FERREIRA ALDUNATE

PY111723 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0125 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 10 Jun (EFE) -- Jorge Battle, a leader of the Uruguayan "Colorado" Party, today warned his political adversary of the "Blanco" Party, exiled presidential candidate Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, to refrain from jeopardizing a democratic solution. Battle, in a political attack against Ferreira Aldunate, asked the latter that he be careful of what he does. "In trying to acquire what he regards as his private property, he should not cause damage, sow distress, and cause a disaster in Uruguay, thus preventing a democratic solution," Battle said.

With less than a week to go before the announced return of Ferreira Aldunate to Uruguay after 11 years in exile, Battle thus started a dialectic struggle against his "Blanco" adversary. The campaign of Battle, who was among the last "Colorado" opponents to be rehabilitated by the regime, centers on the fact that Ferreira Aldunate left the country while "Colorado" Party members were detained and charges were made against them by the military regime in Uruguay. Referring to this, Battle today said that "Ferreira Aldunate left silently and now, after 11 years, he needs 200 cameras and 600 companions to return while we went alone where we had to, we fought for the country, and we have the republican dignity of acting quietly without the need to be surrounded by people."

COLORADO PARTY MEMBER CITED ON CURRENT SITUATION

PY091400 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] The political-institutional problem is coming to a critical point and confrontations are again jeopardizing the holding of elections. These remarks were made to El Espectador by Luis Bernardo Pozzolo, member of the executive board of the Colorado Party, in reference to the latest events. This is what he said:

[Begin Pozzolo recording] I would like to say that these events are regrettable because they have made even worse a political-institutional situation which is already arriving at a critical point. It is a critical point because people are already beginning to wonder what is behind all this, that something is jeopardizing the promised elections. People are again beginning to doubt whether there will be any elections in view of these confrontations. Look, the events which took place this week indicate that the radicalization of the confrontations is definitely dangerous. I would say that if one makes a calm and objective study of these events it will lead us to conclude that the developments taking place on both sides are apparently different but they are leading to the same objective.

The National Party declared along with the Multiparty Group its intention of holding a dialogue, its intention of finding through negotiations a democratic solution. I am practically quoting one of the paragraphs of the latest multiparty declaration. However, at the same time, in a speech delivered on 25 May in Concordia, there was talk about overthrowing the government, throwing the government out. And this is also a quote. Well, naturally these two attitudes do not match. What the country really wants is not a way out by overthrowing the government but by holding elections because the overthrow of a government practically means a civil war, a mobilization by force.

What the Multiparty Group and every Uruguayan believe is that there is no room here for any type of violence because we will run the risk of dividing and breaking up the country. Now the government is responding with actions which we condemn without any reservations such as the arrest of Carlos Julio Pereyra, and the declaration of General Aranco who said that Ferreira Aldunate will be arrested. In this case Aranco is acting as a judge and not a military officer when the military court is supposed to be independent. Now there has been a raid on the headquarters of the Movement for the Fatherland without a search warrant. This type of action naturally creates irritation among leaders of the National Party, which is already irritated by a series of events and by the current atmosphere of agitation which, although justified, I believe to be a serious error, since it ties up the institutionalization of the country to the destiny of one man. [end recording]

90-DAY MORATORIUM TO BE CALLED ON DEBT PAYMENTS

WA121140 Rome IPS in English 8 Jun 84

[Text] Caracas, June 8 (IPS) -- The Venezuelan Government will call a new 90-day moratorium in July, when the current repayment suspension expires, on foreign debt payments totalling \$14 billion, it was reported here today. The new moratorium, the country's sixth since April 1983, will give President Jaime Lusinchi and international bankers time to continue negotiations on restructuring the debt, according to the Venezuelan daily EL UNIVERSAL. Economic observers who spoke to IPS had predicted the new moratorium, noting that an International Monetary Fund (IMF) team is still in Venezuela studying the government's economic projections. Their report is not due until at least April, and is expected to be decisive in the foreign banks' decision on refinancing Venezuela's debt.

The IMF delegates say they have arrived at figures on the Venezuelan economy similar to the government's. Venezuela owes a total \$33 billion in foreign debts, making it the fourth largest Latin American debtor, after Argentina, Brazil and Mexico. Venezuela is the only big debtor which has refused to sign an agreement with the IMF, adopting its economic austerity recommendations, in order to help renegotiate its foreign debt.

The government feels it can afford to bypass an IMF accord and gain a debt restructuring on the basis of oil income, which brings in about \$14 billion a year.

Venezuelan officials argue that their plans to reform the financial sector and reactivate production will also strengthen the government's position. Lusinchi's administration has asked for a repayment term of at least ten years with five years of grace, on payments of \$14.3 billion, slightly more than half the \$27 billion in public debt. Those payments fell due in 1983 and 1984, but the successive moratoriums have delayed disbursements on the debt's principal. Venezuela is up to date on the interest payments. Yesterday a delegation of international bankers met here with leaders of the Confederation of Venezuelan Workers (CTV), the country's main labor organization.

The IMF met meanwhile with Labor Minister Antulio Moya la Rosa. The bankers, representatives of the Royal Bank of Canada and Chase Manhattan, Morgan Guaranty and Bank of America, said Venezuela workers must make "more sacrifices." But CTV President Cesar Gil responded that "anymore than we are doing is impossible."

The unionists told the bank representatives that they support Lusinchi's policy of renegotiating the debt on Venezuela's terms, but that they will demand that the government immediately implement certain measures promised to compensate for severe austerity measures already taken.

Labor officials told the IMF, meanwhile, that the government's salary policy is aimed at cushioning the working class' spending power, which has fallen 45 percent in the last five years due to inflation. But the compensatory measures will not include pay hikes, they said. Moya told the IMF delegates that an extensive job plan will be launched, at a cost of \$666 million, to employ about 100,000 jobless in public works projects. On June 11, the IMF mission will meet with the CTV, for the last stage of its studies.

SEPULVEDA ON CONTADORA UPON RETURN FROM C.A. TRIP

FL111954 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1720 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Mexico City, 11 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor has called for those non-Central American countries with interests in the region to observe the Contadora Group's resolution which presents peace and cooperation as sole alternatives to that region's problems. On his return from trips made to Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Costa Rica, Sepulveda said the Contadora's proposals have been well received by the presidents of these nations. He added that an answer from the presidents was expected before 15 July.

The foreign secretary emphasized that at present no insurmountable obstacles existed to bringing peace to Central America in the near future. He reiterated that a regional consensus has been achieved, permitting useful advances toward peace in the region.

Sepulveda Amor said that third parties, who are invited to sign the Contadora resolution, will have to abide by the agreements within the resolution even though those nations are not from the (affected) region.

FINANCE SECRETARY ON DROP IN INFLATION RATE

PA071851 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 4 Jun 84 pp 1, 8

[Article by Marco A. Mares]

[Text] Cuernavaca, Morelia, 3 Jun -- Jesus Silva Herzog, secretary of finance and public credit, today said that the rate of inflation has continued to decline. He said that in the first 5 months of the year it decreased by 10 points from the previous year. Moreover, he predicted that it will be possible to reduce inflation even more in the coming months and promote a recovery of economic activity. The official said that the application of the country's economic program has alleviated the most harmful effects of the crisis. He emphasized that, 18 months after it was implemented, "today we are a year further away from the eye of the crisis and a year closer to stability and economic recovery."

At the presentation of the Morelia governor's second report, which he attended as the president's representative, Silva Herzog said that neither a higher-than-estimated inflation, nor an unforeseen increase in international interest rates, nor an increase in the demand for dollars for speculation should cause discouragement, because "they are only stumbling blocks, which the country is still capable of overcoming."

The minister insisted that in the first 18 months the new economic strategy has had significant results: correction of the unfavorable foreign trade balance surpassed established goals; the foreign debt was refinanced; the reorganization of public financed proceeded as planned and the country is preparing for economic reactivation. However, he admitted that some defects are observed: the levels of general well-being have been affected and the inflation rate, although it shows a downward trend, remains high, above what had been expected. That is why, he added, in this year, the second phase of the program, there can be no turning back in the task of facing the crisis, and instead the achievements that have been obtained must be consolidated, the obstacles that still hinder development must be overcome, and there must be a gradual advance in the fundamental aspects to achieve the desired structural change.

The finance secretary stressed that in the first 5 months of 1984 the actions the government has undertaken have had encouraging results because the behavior and development of the main indicators show a slight recovery in the economic activity and employment levels. In this regard, he indicated that there has been an advance in the fight against inflation, the main priority of the strategy. According to preliminary figures, from January to May an approximately 26-percent inflation rate was registered. This figure favorably contrasts with the 36 percent registered in the same period in 1983. That downward trend, he stressed, shows that a decline has been achieved in the worrying inflation process. He said that it is very significant that that inflation rate has been reduced 10 points in the first 5 months of 1984 in comparison to the same period in 1983, and that this is even more significant if one bears in mind the increases in prices and fares.

SONORA NEWSPAPER INSTALLATIONS DESTROYED

PA081857 Mexico City EL NACIONAL in Spanish 6 Jun 84 p 3, section 3

[From the "Summing Up" column by correspondent Javier Iracheta]

[Text] Ciudad Obregon, Sonora, 5 June -- The damage inflicted on the EL OBSERVADOR DE SONORA newspaper early on 5 June is clearly another attack against the freedom of expression. Among other items, attackers, destroyed a printing machine, a computer, furniture, and files with blows and muriatic acid. The enterprise's legal adviser will file a formal complaint before federal authorities. Meanwhile, police investigators visited the site of the attack trying to find some clue to an explanation and the attackers' identity.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC OFFICIALS ON IMF, MEETING

FLO71522 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0155 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- The Dominican Republic's Ambassador to Mexico Anibal Campagna Garcia today said that the IMF was forced to change its policies regarding a debtor's ability to repay because of several Latin America nation's nonpayment of debts. Campagna Garcia added that the IMF's change in position indicates the start of a generalized policy which will allow debtor nations to overcome the crisis because the institution is studying the possibility of granting new extensions.

The Dominican Republic's Foreign Secretary Augusto Vega, who was in Mexico City for 5 days, said that Latin American nations are confident that industrialized nations will reconsider the region's economic situation.

He added that the next Latin American foreign and economic ministers meeting will provide an opportunity for establishing joint and concrete policies and actions which will favor the region's financial structure. In his conversations with Mexico's Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor and Finance Secretary Jesus Silva Herzog, Vega reiterated -- in his government's name -- support for the forthcoming foreign ministers meeting. At the meeting, viable alternatives to Latin America's economic problems will be discussed, especially those regarding the foreign debt and the industrialized nation's protectionist policies.

GENERAL NORIEGA ON MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

PA111542 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1955 GMT 10 Jun 84

[General Manuel Antonio Noriega, chief of Defense Forces, interviewed by unidentified reporter in Panama City on 10 June -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Noriega] We feel that we have ended a chapter in this country's process of democratization and we hope the Panamanian people will appreciate it's significance. Future leaders have a serious responsibility to the people who have given them the opportunity to rule.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] how would you describe the people's attitude?

[Noriega] People are tired of all of the hoopla. It's understandable. We, too, are tired; I think that this is a psychological thing. The same thing happened in Venezuela, where there was 60-percent voter abstention in the municipal elections, and it's because people get tired of all the hoopla, all of the motorcades, and even all the insults.

[Reporter] How do you feel about the current political-military polarization?

[Noriega] We belong to the people, and as I have said before, we are in the people's hearts and we will never leave them.

[Reporter] How would you describe the work of the Electoral Tribunal, in view of the charges leveled against it?

[Noriega] The Electoral Tribunal has three admirable figures, worthy of our respect. History will judge them. I am not the one to do so, but I do think that they deserve our respect, because these men and women are an asset to our society. History will tell whether what they did was right or wrong.

[Reporter] Speaking of hoopla, what's next?

[Noriega] Keeping all of the campaign promises regarding our economic, employment, and financial needs, so that the Panamanian people will feel personally satisfied and, above all, at peace.

MAGISTRATE COMMENTS ON LOW VOTER TURNOUT

PA112208 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Electoral Tribunal Magistrate-President Cesar Quintero noted the abstention apparent in yesterday's elections for municipal leaders.

[Begin recording] [Quintero] I believe that some 30 percent of those citizens registered in the Electoral Registry actually voted. The Electoral Registry has 917,677 registered voters; hence I estimate that, at most, some 300,000 voted.

[Unidentified reporter] What is the reason for the apparent mass abstention reflected in those figures?

[Quintero] There are several reasons. Traditionally, voter turnout in municipal elections is low when they follow national elections, whether they are held right away or a week following the presidential elections.

In addition, the large-scale propaganda that an enormous and disproportionate fraud had taken place here was a determining factor, although the fraud was nonexistent. [end recording]

Magistrate Quintero also said that a number of irregularities took place during the elections for mayors and corregimiento representatives.

[Begin recording] [Quintero] The most serious problems in yesterday's elections were the spirit of fraud that was present on both sides and the partiality among voting precinct officials. In addition, provincial directors had appointed representatives to communal as well as district counting boards, some of whom were not impartial or could not guarantee the process. They were obviously partial, despite tribunal instructions that impartial people should be appointed. This took place in several provinces, districts, and in many corregimientos. [end recording]

In the face of this situation, the Electoral Tribunal magistrate-president stressed that in yesterday's elections more than 50 percent of the tally sheets have been contested.

[Begin recording] [Quintero] Well, they will affect the results, the challenges are already pouring in. Challenges come to the tribunal, but we cannot handle them because the majority of these are unfounded, much like those presented on 6 May. I repeat for the umpteenth time: This is one of the national evils that has always corrupted our electoral system. [end recording]

GUNMEN FIRE AT LEGISLATOR-ELECT'S HOME

PA071803 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 7 Jun 84 p 1

[By Wilfredo Justavino]

[Excerpts] According to reports, unidentified individuals traveling in vehicles fired shots at Legislator-elect Bertilo Mejia Ortega's home with .22 and .32 caliber weapons at about 0300 yesterday.

Eleven shots hit the walls of the living room adjacent to the bedroom of the Christian Democratic leader's three children, the front window, and the ceiling of house No 6 belonging to the Mejias on North E Street, Campo Alegre Neighborhood, David.

Legislator Bertilo Mejia told LA PRENSA that fortunately there were no injuries, but "everyone must understand that it was a premeditated attack that could have resulted in serious harm to my family." He added: "I will not change my position in the face of the political situation in the province and the country. Our struggle has been aimed at achieving dignified demands, and our political role at this point is based on our desire to continue serving the most precious interests of our province and country."

BELIZETRADE AGREEMENT WITH JAMAICA SIGNED BY MINISTERS

FL112112 Bridgetown CANA in English 1618 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] Belmopan, Belize, June 10 (CANA) -- A memorandum of understanding covering trade possibilities and other areas of mutual interest has been signed by the Governments of Jamaica and Belize. According to NEW BELIZE, a publication of the Government's Information Service (GIS), the agreement was signed by Jamaica's Minister of Agriculture Dr Percival Borderick and Belize's Minister of Natural Resources Forencio Marin. The two countries agreed that the fostering of trade will continue between them based on equitable price indexing arrangements, mechanisms for barter trade on an agreed range of commodities. [sentence as received] "It is hoped that these arrangements will be coordinated by the Jamaica Trading Company (JTC) and the Belize Marketing Board (BMA)," the GIS said. It said these organizations will also facilitate any private sector barter trade arrangements.

The GIS said Belize had submitted a preliminary list of commodities that it wanted to export, including rice, sorghum, beans, peanuts, corn, fish, beef, raw oil, and secondary timber. The GIS said commodities that Jamaica can export to Belize include petroleum-based products, asphalt, cement, tomatoes, cabbage, and potatoes.

The two Caribbean Community (Caricom) member countries also agreed to reactivate the consideration of proposed fishing rights arrangements between them, and to arrive at a decision on the future of Caricom Farms Limited, an agricultural enterprise in Belize, following the evaluation of the project. They also agreed to examine joint cooperation in investment promotion with local and foreign businessmen and pursue the speedy resolution of the mechanisms to promote regional free trade in primary agricultural products.

Both Marin and Dr Broderick reaffirmed their countries commitment to regional cooperation and were said to be concerned over the "hiatus position" of the Caribbean Food Corporation (CFC). They agreed to attempt to secure a definitive decision on the future of the CFC from the organisation's board of governors.

COSTA RICACENTRAL BANK PRESIDENT, FAIT ON CURRENCY LAW

PA090313 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] The country has not fulfilled the payment of several international debts because the reforms to the currency law have not been approved by the Legislative Assembly, Marco Antonio Lopez, executive president of the Central Bank, has said. He said he shares President Monge's concern -- expressed yesterday in Europe -- over the fact that the law has not been approved, because it is urgent for Costa Rica to have the law approved as soon as possible.

With great difficulty, the Central Bank yesterday paid \$10 million to creditor banks, Lopez said. However, he said, after making this payment, other debts with the IMF, the World Bank, and the IDB could not be paid. He said that the financial institution was increasingly feeling the consequences of the currency law's not being approved because monetary reserves are very low.

The approval of the reforms of the currency law are urgent, because if they are not approved, the national economy could suffer great damage, Lopez said. He reiterated that the situation of the monetary reserves is touchy, and that the only way to overcome the problem is to ratify the reforms to the currency law so that the International Development Agency, AID, can resume payments to the country. He concluded by saying that the deputies are fully aware of the seriousness of this matter and the consequences that the Costa Rican economy would suffer if the modifications to the currency law are not approved.

Acting President Alberto Fajt said that a number of meetings have been scheduled for next week at which Federico Vargas [minister counselor on foreign debt] will represent the government. The meetings, which will be attended by officials of the World Bank, the IMF, and the IDB, will serve to present our position on the foreign debt in the face of what has happened to our foreign currency stock. Two factors are preventing Costa Rica from having a positive money flow, one of which is the CACM's situation.

The acting president said: It is no secret that Costa Rica enjoys a positive balance of payment with all Central American nations, but as a result of their inability to pay these debts, those nations have created problems that we must solve. Costa Rica suffers from limited foreign currency stock, hence it cannot allow the outflow to continue. Fajt said: I believe that the estimated annual debt is between (?\$28) and \$30 million; therefore we must reach an agreement, because their failure to pay us adversely affects our flow of foreign currency. The reason is that to export \$230 million we had to invest some \$130 million in raw materials, which we should have paid for by now.

Another problem that we are facing is that national banks have not yet approved \$45 million in aid from the Agency for International Development because the currency law has not yet been passed. These dollars should have already been in the Central Bank's safe. We plan to step up approval of the currency law. Federico Vargas will discuss the renegotiation of our debt in general terms. We have stressed the need to start renegotiating our debt in 1985. Thus, we would be anticipating any problems that could crop up in 1985 in order to maintain calm and avoid any mistaken decisions.

EPS REPORTEDLY STAGES ATTACK ON JOCOTE

PA111531 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] The Sandinist People's Army [EPS] has staged another attack on Costa Rican territory in Jocote, according to a report from the San Carlos canton representative. Jocote is 7 km south of the San Juan River. According to what we have learned, the Sandinists fired six 82-mm mortar rounds on it between 1300 and 1600 yesterday. The San Carlos Rural Guard have reported that a mortar hit a Christian church when the parishioners were meeting there. Reports also state that the residents of Jocote were forced to seek refuge in a place known as Moravia.

40 ARDE MEMBERS SURRENDER TO CIVIL GUARD

PA111534 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] A total of 40 Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE] soldiers yesterday deserted and turned themselves in to the Civil Guard in Los Chiles. According to a report issued by Public Security Minister Angel Edmundo Solano, these ARDE members are now under the authority of National Security Council officials. The 40 ARDE counterrevolutionaries turned themselves in to the Civil Guard contingent in the northern area known as (Las Tiricias).

EL SALVADORCOSTA RICAN EMBASSY OFFERED FOR TALKS WITH REBELS

PAL11430 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0025 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Diplomatic sources have confirmed that Costa Rica will permit the use of its embassy in San Salvador for possible meetings between government and rebel delegates. This was reported by high-ranking diplomatic sources in San Salvador this weekend, while it was confirmed that President Duarte, during his trip to Costa Rica, asked President Luis Alberto Monge for his good offices in initiating contact with the leftist guerrillas, to try to get them to join the country's process of democratization. A choice then had to be made between using a site in Costa Rica or its embassy in San Salvador for these initial contacts. This information has been supplied by a top Salvadoran Government source and was confirmed by diplomatic sources in this capital.

DEFENSE MINISTER VIDES' BROTHER RELEASED

PAL11525 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1511 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] San Salvador, 11 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- The brother of Salvadoran Defense Minister General Eugenio Vides Casanova, who was kidnapped a week ago, was released in the last few hours, official sources have confirmed to ACAN-EFE. The same sources were unable to provide details about his release, which took place either last night or this morning. It is not yet known who kidnapped Dr Eduardo Vides Casanova, who was held hostage for 7 days. A Salvadoran radio station, citing unofficial sources, said that his release was obtained as a result of mediation by the Salvadoran church.

Traded for Rebel Leader

PAL12152 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1500 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] This is an expansion of a report we broadcast earlier regarding the release of Eduardo Vides Casanova. The additional details indicate that Eduardo Vides Casanova arrived at his home yesterday at 1915. The International Red Cross Committee played a role in his release, as did the Mexican Embassy in San Salvador and Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas. Eduardo Vides Casanova's release was the result of negotiations to obtain the release of guerrilla leader (Eugenio Chicas Martinez), who left the (Mariona) prison 1st Friday and departed immediately for Mexico under the diplomatic protection of the Mexican Embassy in San Salvador.

IMMIGRATION DIRECTOR REMOVED FROM POST

PAL10422 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0025 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] The immigration director has been removed from his post in order to prevent a strike. This has been confirmed to YSKL by government officials, who indicated that Miguel Valdez was appointed acting immigrations director at noon on Friday. According to the sources, the removal of Lieutenant Colonel Rene Melara Vaquero was due to irregularities reported by employees of this institution. Following minor incidents, a group of workers went to the Interior Ministry to see Vice President Rodolfo Castillo Claramount, and after a thorough investigation it was decided to remove Immigrations Director Rene Melara Vaquero from his post and wait for the government's decision to appoint his successor in the next few days.

As we said, the acting director is Miguel Valdez, who was previously deputy general director of immigration.

NATIONAL GUARD ARRESTS SEVEN IN LLORT KIDNAPPING

PA080430 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Salvadoran Armed Forces Press Committee communique issued in San Salvador on 7 June]

[Text] After intensive investigations, the National Guard has arrested seven suspects in the kidnapping and death of Jose Carlos Llort. They are Maria Antonia Mayorga Saldivar, Ana Maria Perez Baeza, Mauricio Roberto Perez y Perez, Alicia Yaeta de Perez, Baltazar Arveaga Penate, Lazaro Antonio Raute Quintanilla and Jose Dionisio Solorzano Castillo. Two of the suspects worked as security guards for a former government official until the time of their arrest.

Based on the extrajudicial report on the case, it appears that the first five suspects planned the kidnapping and the other two, Raute Quintanilla and Solorzano Castillo -- together with Melecio Rodriguez, who is still at large -- carried out the crime. The kidnappers had demanded a ransom of 2.5 million colones from the Llort family. The report states that Jose Carlos Llort was kidnapped on 30 March as he was picking up his wife, Julia Fernandez de Llort, at a beauty parlor on Moreno Road between 8th and 6th Streets in the capital city's Flor Blanca neighborhood.

According to the report, the kidnappers have stated that Mr Llort died 20 minutes later while inside their car near Mejicanos on the exit road toward Mariela. For that reason, the abductors took the body to a point near the hamlet of (Los Bambues) in El Angel canton, Apopa, in an area adjacent to some sugarcane plantations. It was also learned that Mr Llort was buried as an unidentified person. The exhumation order signed by an Apopa judge corroborated this information. The body was not located because it had been buried too close to the surface. The area residents stated that the body was completely dismembered, presumably by animals. Baltazar Arveaga Penate and Jose Dionisio Solorzano had been discharged from the Treasury Police. Lazaro Antonio Raute Quintanilla is a former agent of that organization, and Nemesio Rodriguez, who is still at large, was discharged from the same institution with the rank of corporal.

The extrajudicial report and the suspects were referred to the First Criminal Court for trial. The National Guard, fulfilling its legal obligation to pursue and arrest law-breakers and agitators, will continue its work, to the benefit of the Salvadoran families' peace of mind.

Venceremos on Suspects

PA082006 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] A group of common criminals along with members of the repressive forces and the bodyguards of Colonel Francisco Moran kidnapped and killed Jose Carlos Llort, a member of one of the wealthiest families in the country, it was disclosed in San Salvador. Jose Carlos Llort was kidnapped on 31 March between 8th and 6th Streets in the Flor Blanca neighborhood of San Salvador. According to the reports, Jose Carlos Llort died on the road from Mejicanos to Mariona from the gunshot wounds he received as he was kidnapped. His body was abandoned in a sugarcane field near Apopa.

Col Moran's bodyguards and the other criminals demanded a ransom of (?2) million colones. The names of these individuals, who are (?also members) of the death squads, are: Baltazar Arveaga, a bodyguard of Col Moran; national policemen Nemesio Rodriguez and Jose Dionisio Solorzano; Maria Perez Iraeta; Alicia Iraeta; Maria Mayorga Saldivar; and another individual with the last name of Raute Quintanilla.

As is known, Col Francisco Moran was director of the Treasury Police some months ago and during [words indistinct] in San Salvador and other cities along with other leaders of the death squads and repressive forces such as Colonel Reynaldo Lopez Nuila [words indistinct] director of the National Guard. As always occurs in these cases, those who are condemned are not the big fish but the guardsmen and policemen. For example in the case of the U.S. churchwomen, five national guardsmen were sentenced to life imprisonment, and those who gave the orders -- including Lieutenant Isidro Lopez Sibrian, Colonel Oscar Casanova, General Vides Casanova, and others -- remain free and hold high-ranking posts.

COL MONTERROSA REPORTS ON GUERRILLA DESERTIONS

PA111420 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0025 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Colonel Domingo Monterrosa, commander of the 3d Military Zone, which consists of the country's four eastern departments, has reported that most of the young people who escaped from leftist guerrillas in northern Morazan Department have already returned to their families. He also said that rebel training camps were discovered in San Fernando and Perquin. He maintained that 30 rebels have turned themselves in with their weapons and ammunition in the last 15 days. It is estimated that some 1,500 youths and adults were recruited by FMLN rebels in the country's eastern region. According to official reports, about 150 of them have deserted from their camps in the last 2 weeks.

REPORTAGE ON ARMY-GUERRILLA CLASHES, OPERATIONS

Army Operations in 3 Departments

PA112259 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 11 Jun 84 pp 2, 32

[Text] A total of 10 subversives killed, 1 ambush frustrated, several vehicle drivers kidnapped, and Army sweep and search operations in Chalatenango, San Miguel, and Usulután Departments are the most notable actions of the last few hours, according to reports by military authorities.

In the vicinity of San Gerardo, San Miguel Department, a military patrol ambushed a subversive column, killing eight of its members while the remainder fled, leaving behind several rifles and a large quantity of ammunition and other military supplies. In another ambush, a 4th Infantry Brigade patrol killed two subversives in the vicinity of El Paraiso, Chalatenango Department. A large group of FMLN members were kidnapping vehicle drivers at km 125 of the Coastal Highway yesterday morning, taking them to the south, presumably to rural areas of Jucuaran and El Espino. It was reported that an Army patrol frustrated an ambush attempted by a subversive column on the bank of the Lempa River yesterday. The military patrol was heading toward a sector in northwestern Usulután Department when it was attacked. However, the soldiers responded immediately and forced the subversives to flee, according to the same official report.

Fighting in Usulután

PA111407 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1332 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] Intense clashes took place yesterday near the hamlet of Las Mesitas, in the Jiquilisco jurisdiction of Usulután Department, between units from the rebel Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade and the Arce Battalion, according to military sources. The sources added that units from the same guerrilla brigade also clashed with troops from Usulután's 6th Infantry Brigade near the camp at (El Zamorano), also in Jiquilisco. The military report states that the Salvadoran Army sustained a total of nine casualties. Radio Venceremos, on the other hand, reported 18 Army casualties.

Meanwhile, military sources in Santiago de María have reported that the Army and the FMLN guerrillas engaged in fierce fighting yesterday in Nueva Granada, 109 km east of San Salvador, also in Usulután Department. No casualties were reported on either side. Several Usulután villages have been without power since last night, although the cause of the outage is not known. The situation in the villages of Concepción Batres, Jiquilisco, El Triunfo, Tierra Blanca, Santiago de María, and Jucuapa is said to be perfectly normal. The commander of the 6th Infantry Brigade, Julio Cesar Yanez Lopez has told YSU that operations are continuing in both northern and southern Usulután. So far, the Army has sustained 24 casualties in a week of operations. The Navy personnel that were killed last Monday are included in this total. Col Yanez denied the rebels' claim that they had reached the Army's rearguard in Quita Calzon, where it holds artillery positions.

San Miguel, Santa Ana Clashes

PA112240 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Armed Forces Press Committee bulletin]

[Text] Ponce Battalion soldiers have clashed with terrorist columns, inflicting some dead and a large number of wounded. In addition, two G-3 rifles and a large quantity of ammunition were seized in the action. This clash occurred near the Espíritu Santo Farm, Sesori Jurisdiction, San Miguel Department. Soldiers of the 2d Brigade surprised a column of extremists at Flor Amarilla, Coatepeque jurisdiction, Santa Ana, inflicting an undetermined number of dead and wounded whom the terrorists carried off as they fled. One G-3 rifle magazine, 200 rounds of 7.62-mm ammunition, 300 rounds of 5.56-mm ammunition, 2 homemade TNT grenades, and terrorist propaganda were seized. The Armed Forces suffered no casualties.

FMLN Occupies Town

PA111241 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0025 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] FMLN guerrillas occupied the town of Santa Elena, in Usulután Department, for 3 hours. They stole medicine from the health center. According to military reports, they also stole food from grocery stores and from small businesses around town.

The extremists entered the town on Saturday morning, and left when they learned that counterinsurgency troops were approaching. The rebels did not clash with the Army troops, who, with air and artillery support, restored peace and order in Santa Elena in 2 hours. The town's inhabitants have since asked for more effective security, so as to prevent incidents like this, which left the health center without a single aspirin.

Meanwhile, military reports from the eastern part of the country indicate that eight leftist guerrillas, including a commander known as Nelson, died in clashes on Saturday. The reports add that the Salvadoran Armed Forces' operations are continuing in Carolina, (El Gramal), San Luis de la Reina, San Gerardo, and Nuevo Eden de San Juan. So far, the counterinsurgency offensive in northern San Miguel Department has lasted for 6 days, bringing calm to such towns as Sesorí, Chapeltique and Ciudad Barrios.

Army 'Defeat' in San Vicente

PA111457 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Martí in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Your attention, Salvadoran people. We have a last-minute report on our armed people's military actions. This report is from the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front.

The dictatorship's Army has suffered yet another defeat at the hands of our armed people in San Vicente Department. Commander Milton Mendez has sent us the following information from the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front. Today, Sunday, at 1045, FMLN vanguard forces ambushed an enemy patrol traveling on the Coastal Highway in San Vicente Department. The resulting fighting lasted for about 40 minutes. Our forces recovered the following arms from the enemy: six G-3 rifles, two grenades from G-3 rifles, and other war supplies. The enemy suffered five dead and one wounded. Our fighters suffered no casualties, and withdrew in an orderly fashion.

Venceremos Reports Ambush

PA120152 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Attention, attention, to this information from northern La Unión Department: The FMLN ambushed a military convoy 2 km south of Anamoros. The ambush resulted in 15 dead and 28 wounded. We repeat, 15 dead and 28 wounded was the result of this successful ambush on a military convoy on the road between Anamoros and Santa Rosa de Lima in northern La Unión Department; a total of 43 casualties during this ambush, one of several successful ambushes that the FMLN has been carrying out in the northern areas of the Departments of San Miguel, Usulután, and now La Unión. In future newscasts Radio Venceremos will continue to report on these actions in northern La Unión Department.

FARABUNDO MARTI CRITICIZES PDC POSITION ON TALKS

PA102029 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Martí in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] [Passage indistinct] Throughout its electoral campaign, the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] used dialogue with the guerrillas as one of its political propaganda banners. Of course it was aware that, in view of the masses' position regarding a political solution, this stance would win it many votes. As soon as Durate was proclaimed president and was obliged to fulfill his promise to the people to seek a political rather than a military solution to the crisis, the PDC dictatorship emerged as the standard-bearer of the most ridiculous demagoguery by which the U.S. advisers seek to divide the revolutionary movement.

For this reason, the statement made by Rey Prendes does not surprise us. He allegedly says that he will talk with the FDR, but not with those whom he calls the commanders.

The PDC officials talk about dialogue. They are puppets moved by Washington. [Passage indistinct] Hundreds of tons of explosives are destroying lives in extensive parts of the country, sowing pain and death in the homes of poor Salvadorans who do not understand demagoguery, only reality. They do not support Duarte's pact with the gringos. They only know of more and more bombs that the Reagan government gives to the PDC administration, so that it can resolve by bombing and massacres the crisis that instead grows steadily worse. This is also (?reality).

The FMLN has reiterated its willingness to talk [words indistinct] organizations and their alliances. The FMLN and the FDR constitute the vanguard of the people, as expressed in the various areas of the struggle, which has now been under way for over 50 years, ever since the heroic companeros who led the insurrection of 1932 outlined the people's principal demands: bread, land, and freedom. Both the FDR and the FMLN are the incarnations of those popular demands, and their unity can withstand any divisive attempts by Reagan's advisers. We hold a single position, and the same determination to win characterizes all the revolutionaries who are fighting against the traitorous and exploitative policy of the present government.

FARABUNDO MARTI ON CONARA, CIVILIAN 'SHELLING'

PA091743 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] The Duarte regime's welfare plans are the same as those of Alvaro Magana's criminal government. They are the same plans of terror and genocide headed by the puppet Army, trained and armed by the gringos.

We have received a report from our correspondent in the eastern region indicating that Colonel Julio Cesar Yanez continues promoting the gringos' CONARA [National Commission for Reconstruction of Affected Areas] plan in Usulután Department. This has meant repression against the civilian population. The following towns have been affected by the CONARA plan in Usulután in the past few days: Estanzuelas, Nueva Granada, and El Triunfo. The dictatorship's elite battalions, supported by the National Police and Civil Defense henchmen, continually comb the areas surrounding these towns, sowing terror. Duarte has been delivering land titles to sow terror among Salvadoran peasants. [sentence as heard].

Other reports from the east note that the regime's Air Force continues its policy of indiscriminate shelling of the noncombatant civilian population. The town of San Gerardo in San Miguel Department was shelled on 2 June, when 4,000 lbs of explosives were dropped over (Los Espiritus), La Joya, and (El Guacalo) cantons.

This is how Napoleon Duarte fulfills his promises of welfare and peace for the people.

A report from the western region states that the shelling of the civilian population continues. These bombs are the fertilizers that Duarte has offered Salvadoran peasants. The areas surrounding Nueva Concepción, west of Chalatenango, were attacked with mortar fire on 6 June. Members of the National Guard fired an 81-mm mortar at the peasants' cornfields, destroying their crops.

We demand an immediate stop to the shelling and artillery attacks against the noncombatant civilian population. We demand respect for the peasants' right to live and work!

VENCEREMOS: AIR FORCE BOMBS HONDURAN TOWN

PA111618 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Attention! Please pay attention: Salvadoran Air Force planes have bombed Honduran territory. We repeat, Salvadoran Air Force planes have bombed Honduran territory. Your attention for this report.

On Sunday, Salvadoran Air Force Dragonfly A-37 planes bombed the village of El Quebrachal, in the Colomoncagua jurisdiction of the Republic of Honduras. We repeat. On Sunday morning, Salvadoran Air Force A-37 planes bombed the village of El Quebrachal, Colomoncagua jurisdiction. This village on the Salvadoran border is approximately 4 km south of the town of Colomoncagua, in Honduran territory.

Your attention for this last-minute report received by Venceremos. The bombing of this town in Honduras by Salvadoran planes has left five victims. We repeat. Thus far, the victims of this bombing of El Quebrachal, in the Colomoncagua jurisdiction of Honduras by Salvadoran planes are one dead and two wounded among the Salvadoran refugees and two Hondurans wounded, including one child. We repeat. The five victims who have been initially reported include one Salvadoran refugee dead and two wounded and two Hondurans wounded, including a child. It has also been reported at El Quebrachal that three houses were destroyed and that many cattle and domestic animals were killed in the bombing of El Quebrachal, in the district of Colomoncagua, La Paz Department.

MESSAGE TO HONDURAN PEOPLE ON 'U.S. INTERVENTION'

PA110123 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] Attention people of Honduras. The following is a Radio Venceremos special feature for Honduras. We call on the Honduran press, the Honduran Army, the political parties, unions, organizations, and all the Honduran people to pay attention to this special feature.

U.S. intervention and the permanent presence of U.S. soldiers in Honduras has caused a series of serious problems that are deeply and definitely affecting the working people and all the economic sectors of Honduras. The outbreak of new and dreadful venereal diseases, like the disease of the homosexuals or Vietnam flower, and Honduran soldiers being discriminated against in their own homeland, assigned to hot barracks and given poor food while the U.S. soldiers enjoy a series of comforts like air-conditioning, good food, and special entertainment are probably some of the lesser evils caused by the U.S. intervention in Honduras. The intervention has also meant the drowning of the economy in a swamp of deep problems.

While the U.S. intervention in Honduras is forcing them to spend \$14 million for transportation alone during the first 7 days of the "Grenadier I" maneuvers, a vast sector of the Honduran workers, such as the public employees, are not only having their wages frozen but have had their current wages decreased by being forced to buy worthless bonds so as to secure the jobs of 10,000 public employees. U.S. intervention is dragging Honduras into an arms race. Honduras has just spent a great deal of money to purchase 10 Tucano -- Brazilian made -- aircraft. Meanwhile, the prices of their basic products increase, their needs grow, and the Honduran Government, rather than increasing wages, is forced to increase taxes to cover military spending.

The increase in the price of fuel and oil products is a direct consequence of U.S. intervention in Honduras. Some traitors who defended the United States had said that the U.S. troops would bring more money to Honduras, but the Honduran businessmen have already said that this is not true, that this is only an illusion, because other than the homosexuality of the U.S. soldiers, who carry dreaded venereal diseases, these U.S. soldiers bring everything they need to Honduras. They even bring the water they drink. Of course, the economic crisis caused by U.S. intervention mainly affects the popular sectors, generating discontent and protests in the face of the situation, and all this has resulted in repression. On Friday, 8 June alone, another 21 Honduran citizens were arrested. This shows the growing violation of human rights and repression in Honduras.

U.S. intervention in Honduras has sunk that country into a swamp of economic crisis and is dragging it into a war. The debt, the economic and political domination, the diseases, the imposing of their foreign culture, and the violation of national sovereignty and independence. [sentence as heard]

The Honduran people's and union organizations have been staging demonstrations on the main streets in Honduras to call attention to the serious economic problems affecting the Honduran people, such as massive unemployment, the increase in taxes, the high cost of basic products, the increase in the price of all oil products, the low wages, the forced purchase of state bonds, and other serious problems.

The Salvadoran people and their vanguard organizations greet the Honduran people who are [word indistinct] for their just demands, since it is a right and duty of all the peoples and all the workers who have become aware of their situation. Aside from greeting them, the FMLN calls on the Honduran people, their [word indistinct] and popular organizations, on the student organizations, on the democratic political parties, on the progressive and conscientious church, on the patriotic soldiers and officers to raise the banner of national interests in the face of U.S. intervention. The Honduran people and their organizations must reject the Reagan government plans to make Honduras a large military base for aggression. The Honduran people and their organizations must demand the neutrality of their government and must say no to a war with their neighbors. The Honduran people must reject the presence of foreign and mercenary troops in their territory and must demand an end to the aggressive military maneuvers in their country.

The Honduran people must not allow themselves to be duped by the imperialist claim that the foreign military presence in their country is justified because Honduras is being threatened. No one is threatening Honduras. We do not think that the Nicaraguan people are interested in a war against Honduras, because Nicaragua is set on rebuilding its nation following the civil war of [words indistinct] and they are trying to get their country out of the economic crisis and backwardness they are experiencing. It is indispensable for them to consolidate their own revolution. Nicaragua is not interested in promoting a war against Honduras.

Likewise, the Salvadoran revolutionaries are waging a war against the Army of the rich oligarchs and against their ally, U.S. imperialism, with the objective of liberating the Salvadoran people, and we are not interested in seeking new enemies. On the contrary, Honduras is being used by the U.S. Government as an instrument to attack Nicaragua. It is no secret that the FDN [Nicaraguan Democratic Force] revolutionary bands are camped on Honduran soil. Unfortunately, and because of this, the Honduran people had to regret the loss of Honduran lives when a Honduran helicopter crashed within Nicaraguan territory. This and other more serious and regrettable potential incidents can still be avoided. They can be avoided if the rightist, traitorous, and [word indistinct] actions of certain people, such as Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica, the former chief of the Army General Alvarez Martinez, and John Dimitri Negroponte, U.S. ambassador to Honduras, are neutralized.

Honduran partols are constantly crossing our northern border, especially through the Departments of Chalatenango and Morazan. Our revolutionary forces, who control large areas of the country, are forced to defend themselves and the national sovereignty. Honduran soldiers may die during these incursions into our territory. However, this can still be avoided. Our forces are not interested in fighting against the Honduran Army. The Honduran people and the moderate and conscientious sectors of the Honduran Army must try to stop this aggressive policy against Salvadoran territory.

The U.S. imperialists in Honduras, with Ambassador Negroponte in the lead, have been trying for some time to convince various sectors that the U.S. presence in Honduras will bring grandeur and development to that country. However, the grandeur of a people is not measured by the means and the military installations they may have. The grandeur of a nation is measured by the living conditions of its people, by the social and economic development achieved, by the solidity and democracy of its political structures, and by the ability to live in peace and cooperation with its neighbors. As the facts and the situation of the popular sectors of Honduras have demonstrated, none of this is being achieved with the presence of U.S. troops and intervention in Honduras. In any event, the dreams and ambitions for military grandeur of the Honduran warmongering sectors lack any meaning. The modern military weapons with a great power of destruction, the military installations that have been expanded, and the arsenals and ammunition are not the property of Hondurans. All that war machinery has just established in Honduras but continues to be the property of the United States, and they, the United States, will decide when, where, and against whom these will be used, in accordance with the U.S. imperialists' plans and interests.

The rightist, warmongering, and pro-U.S. sector of the Honduran Government, by opening the doors to U.S. intervention is helping the imperialists maintain important military enclaves in Central America that will ensure their political and economic domination of our nations.

The peoples of Central America and Latin America celebrated Panama's historic [word indistinct], led by General Omar Torrijos, when they forced the United States to sign the canal treaties by which this important zone would once again be under Panamanian sovereignty in the 1990's. This was a historical setback for U.S. domination of Latin America. This conquest was a victory for the Bolivarian ideal. But now the Honduran warmongers and rightists have opened the doors for the U.S. imperialists to transfer, several years ahead of schedule, their military enclave from the Panama Canal Zone to Honduran soil. Commander-in-Chief of the United States Southern Command General Paul Gorman's plan is to transfer his general headquarters, installations, and thousands of men from Panama to Honduran territory. Honduras will be turned into the new canal zone, a zone without sovereignty. This cannot be allowed by the Honduran people, and we believe that the conscientious and moderate sectors of the Honduran Army must also oppose these plans for domination.

General Alvarez Martinez' expulsion from Honduras created among the majority of the country's sectors a great expectation praised by the popular sectors, democratic parties, and business sectors who saw in the expulsion of Alvarez Martinez, the warmonger, the beginning of a change toward the U.S. intervention in Honduras. With Alvarez Martinez' expulsion, a possibility opened for a truly nationalist policy in search of the defense of Honduran sovereignty and independence in the face of an ever-growing and crushing U.S. presence in that country, turning it into a military base and enticing the Honduran people into an unwanted war against its neighbors. For a truly nationalist policy that defends Honduran sovereignty to gain strength and develop it is necessary for it to be accepted and directly supported by the popular masses, by the democratic political parties, and also by the patriotic and antiwarmongering sectors of the Honduran Army.

For this truly nationalist policy to work it must be very clear and well defined in accordance with its objectives favoring the popular sectors in matters of importance, such as human rights and the presence of U.S. troops in Honduras. On the other hand, a hesitant and undefined policy, separated from the popular sectors and the democratic parties, is bound to fail. A policy isolated from the people and its organizations is bound to be overtaken by the U.S. machine, by the U.S. Embassy maneuvers with Mr Negroponte at the head, by blackmail and the economic pressures, and by the conspiracy of the rightist and warmongering soldiers of the Honduran Army.

The Honduran people and democratic sectors want a change in their country's policy because they do not want a war against their neighbors. This is why General Alvarez Martinez' expulsion met with the approval of all the Honduran sectors. He was giving Honduras to the United States allowing [word indistinct] Ronald Reagan's warmongering policy to drag Honduras into a war no one wants, because this war means for Honduras economic destabilization, the death of Honduran soldiers, and many, many more evils.

The removal and expulsion of Alvarez Martinez was approved by everyone. The only ones not pleased with Alvarez Martinez' removal were the North Americans. The gringo embassy in Honduras, headed by Negroponte, is promoting and directing a series of conspiracies within the Army and the most reactionary sectors of Honduras to stage a coup d'etat and once again establish Alvarez Martinez in Honduras or at least establish his same reactionary and warmongering policy.

The patriotic sectors of the Honduran Army, the democratic political parties, and the popular sectors must close ranks in defense of the sovereignty and independence of Honduras. The Honduran people have two alternatives: to establish and strengthen a change in the country's policy that will save them from the holocaust of a regional war under the domination and dependency of the United States, or succumb to Washington's conspiracies and warmongering policy, turning Honduras into the great U.S. military base for aggression and war in Central America.

Hondurans must struggle for peace and oppose war. The Honduran people must reject the presence of foreign troops in their territory and must refuse to have their territory turned into a huge imperialist military base for aggression and domination of Central America.

The Honduran people must demand a real neutrality from the Honduran Government. The Salvadoran people and the FMLN respect these aspirations, as we respect Honduras' aspiration to achieve peace and its own stability. Understanding, a sincere dialogue, and just and specific agreements are the way to achieve the peace and stability that Honduras needs to achieve its true economic development and the welfare of all the Honduran people.

CORRECTION TO FMLN-FDR COMMUNIQUE ON DIALOGUE

The following correction pertains to the item subheaded, "FMLN-FDR Communique," published in the 7 June Latin America DAILY REPORT, page P 3, first paragraph, lines one and two:

...our proposal for dialogue is irresponsible and is practically a denial... (rewording)

GUATEMALABISHOPS ISSUES PASTORAL LETTER ON 'CRISIS'

PA100351 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] The Guatemalan Catholic Church has established its position regarding the crisis prevailing in the country. This afternoon at 1600 the Catholic Church delivered to the press the Guatemalan bishops' letter regarding the political situation in the homeland. The document was entitled, "Seeking To Achieve Peace."

The pastoral letter was delivered by Msgr Prospero Penados del Barrio, metropolitan archbishop and president of the Guatemalan Episcopal Conference. He was accompanied by Msgr Efraim Hernandez, chancellor of the episcopate; Msgr Mario Enrique Rios Montt, treasurer of the church; and Father Juan Carlos Cordoba, spokesman for the archbishopric.

The 27-page document is aimed, according to the church, at guiding the clergy and issuing an alert regarding a series of irregularities that have been taking place in the country -- mainly against the peasant and Indian population. In addition, the pastoral letter presents a picture of Guatemala's reality, dealing mainly with the most painful topics, which demand a prompt solution to the government and the people.

The second part of the pastoral letter deals with the principles of doctrine that guide Christians and that cannot be overlooked, Msgr Penados del Barrio said, without grave consequences for our harmonious and peaceful coexistence. Lastly, Msgr Prospero Penados explained that the pastoral letter puts man at the center of all the problems prevailing in Guatemala. He demanded, on behalf of the church, full respect for human life, protection for the family, and the guarantee of authentic liberty in its many expressions -- such as freedom of expression, freedom to organize, and freedom to move about freely.

The Catholic Church says that the country's economic and political crisis has unleashed a wave of uncontrolled violence. The uncontrolled wave of common crimes has been unleashed as the result of our lack of economic and political control. This is primarily evident in the many and continual robberies, armed thefts, and murders, the pastoral letter says. The letter adds that governments which were created through electoral fraud, which are afflicted by insatiable corruption, and which lack authentic support by the people do not have the moral strength or technical capacity to organize the situation in Guatemala and enforce justice.

The pastoral letter also says that the Guatemalan bishops are greatly concerned about the damage inflicted on our brothers' morale when they are forced to act against innocent people and encouraged to maintain a warmongering attitude. The letter adds: We believe that our achievements and the enforcement of the law in our country should not be based on a permanent violation of our values or a new negative vision -- whose consequences are still unpredictable.

The bishops use the pastoral letter to address the government's highest military officials and state their anguish, vehemently begging in God's name to lift or modify this heavy weight -- which the people can no longer bear on their shoulders. The Guatemalan bishops add that the highest government officials should fulfill the promise made when they assumed their posts last 8 August.

The pastoral letter also discusses the Guatemalan citizens' political rights; the church says no citizen can be legitimately prevented from exerting his political rights.

The citizenry has the right to state its political beliefs, and the state must provide the necessary and legitimate means to do so.

The letter adds: Citizens of a civilized nation have the right to choose the government which, in their judgment, is most appropriate for the homeland's interests. It adds that the state has the duty to regulate and advocate these political activities; however, it should not arbitrarily repress the citizens' rights. In addition, the church says that it is not legitimate to give all the economic, political, and state powers to a single political faction, because this has been the cause of our homeland's tragedy.

The Catholic Church's message concludes by saying: We trust that the government will be able to find an adequate solution to this problem.

Lastly, Msgr Prospero Penados del Barrio said that he will have lunch with General Mejia Victores next week and deliver the pastoral letter. This meeting, he added, will also be a farewell. He will travel to the Vatican next week to receive the pallium which accredits him as pastor and guide of the Guatemalan Catholic Church. It was reported that Penados del Barrio will stay for 3 weeks in Rome.

Oppose Civilian Patrols

PA091240 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] The Catholic Church is against the civilian self-defense patrols and has requested that they be ended. This afternoon, Guatemalan Archbishop Prospero Penados del Barrio gave a press conference and delivered a pastoral letter. He referred to the civilian self-defense patrols and said that they should be substantially modified, because our humble peasant brothers should not bear this heavy responsibility.

The archbishop also said that the civilian self-defense patrols have forced many Guatemalans to leave their jobs in the interior, because they must fulfill this service. This causes serious economic problems.

Archbishop Prospero Penados del Barrio also said that there are reports of some teachers in the western areas of the country who have been forced to patrol during the night, and the next day they do not attend classes because they are tired and sleepy.

In addition, he added, we have learned that peasants have abandoned their fields because they are forcibly drafted for the civilian self-defense patrols by the government. Finally, Msgr Penados del Barrio mentioned the grave crisis that prevails in the country and quoted parts of the pastoral letter, which points to the kidnappings, missing persons, and illegal arrests that have taken place during recent years. This proves that we are experiencing a crisis. Hence, he added, the Guatemalan bishops have published this pastoral letter, because many times we are the voice of the silent majority and the voice of the Catholic people in general.

SPOKESMAN SAYS ARMY STILL USING GALIL RIFLES

PA112242 Guatemala City Radio Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Tonight Colonel Edgar Djalma Dominguez, official spokesman for the Guatemalan Armed Forces, referred to information published by THE WASHINGTON POST and carried by the ASSOCIATED PRESS and UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL.

[Begin Dominguez recording] To begin with, it is a false and ill-intentioned report, because for several years Guatemala has used the Galil rifle made in Israel, we cannot think of changing to another type of rifle. Furthermore, regarding the artillery we use, we do use 105 mm cannons, but they are Howitzers, purchased in Europe. [end recording]

POLICE, ARMED FORCES REPORT RECENT ATTACKS

PA101721 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1500 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] Guatemala City, 10 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Four persons were killed in the past few hours in Guatemala, the police reported today.

Furthermore, an officer and nine soldiers were wounded seriously in an ambush by a guerrilla group in the northern Department of El Peten, an Armed Forces bulletin reported today. The attack took place last Friday in La Libertad. This is one of the regions in which the Rebel Armed Forces (FAR) principally operate. The FAR is one of the four Guatemalan rebel groups that belongs to the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity.

AFP: GROUP SAYS 97 PERSONS EXECUTED IN MARCH

PA080435 Paris AFP in English 0429 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Mexico City, June 8 (AFP) -- Ninety-seven people were "summarily executed" in Guatemala during March this year and 45 others "disappeared," the Guatemalan human rights committee said here Thursday. The committee, whose headquarters is in the Mexican capital, said the true figures for summary executions and missing persons was undoubtedly higher, but that it was counting only cases reported by its members in Guatemala.

H O N D U R A S

SUAZO SENDS LETTER TO CONTADORA PRESIDENTS

PA111912 Paris AFP in Spanish 1827 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 11 Jun (AFP) -- Honduran President Roberto Suazo has asked the presidents of the Contadora Group -- Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama -- not to rule out the "essential objective of internal reconciliation and democratization" in the region's negotiations for peace.

Suazo's letter was sent on 6 June and publicized today, but has not yet received a response and was not mentioned during the visit paid to Suazo by the Contadora Group foreign ministers on Saturday.

The document, addressed to Presidents Miguel de la Madrid, Belisario Betancur, Jaime Lusinchi, and Jorge Illueca, states that the agreements reached by the Contadora working commissions "are far more restricted than the commitments assumed in the Document of Objectives and in the document of principles for the immediate implementation of the same."

"The idea that democracy is not an essential condition for peace is apparently prevailing," Suazo noted. "My government believes that unless a special effort is made to fulfill the international obligations to which the Central American countries committed themselves on matters of national reconciliation and democratization, one of the problems that specifically gave rise to the current crisis will persist."

ARMY DENIES SALVADORAN BOMBING OF BORDER TOWN

PA111715 Paris AFP in Spanish 1657 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 11 Jun (AFP) -- Military spokesmen in Tegucigalpa have denied an alleged Salvadoran bombing of the Honduran township of Quebrachal, 250 km southwest of this capital, which was charged today by the Salvadoran guerrillas.

Colonel Juan Lopez Grijalba, chief of military intelligence in the Honduran Army, said today that the charge is "a false alarm" raised by the FMLN of El Salvador.

Lopez said that "there are no Salvadoran operations" in the border region near Quebrachal, adding that the Honduran Army receives daily reports from the region of Colomoncagua, La Paz Department, where the bombing by the Salvadoran Air Force allegedly took place yesterday.

"We will wait for today's reports to confirm the calm situation in the region, but until then there is nothing to say about the alleged bombing," he concluded.

LOPEZ ON NEW MILITARY MANEUVERS WITH U.S.

WA121212 Rome IPS in English 8 Jun 84

[Text] Tegucigalpa, June 8 (IPS) -- Honduras will soon open talks with the United States on the next round of joint military exercises to be held here, Honduran military chief Gen. Walter Lopez Reyes said here today. "The maneuvers with the United States will continue, because today more than ever, there are threats to democracy in Latin America," the Armed Forces commander told reporters.

The United States and Honduras have run almost continuous military exercises here for the past year. The Grenadero I war games, involving U.S., Honduran and Salvadoran troops in maneuvers close to the Salvadoran border, have just finished.

Lopez also said that negotiations over the operation of the Regional Military Training Center (RMTC), on Honduras' Caribbean coast, where 150 U.S. advisers are training Honduran and Salvadoran troops in counter-insurgency techniques, are being held "in full harmony."

Talks on the future of the RMTC, where the Honduran military would reportedly prefer to see more Honduran soldiers and fewer Salvadorans trained, began last week. Lopez said that only 30 Hondurans were receiving training at the base for every 70 Salvadorans. This ratio is said to have upset many officers in the Honduran Army, which still harbors strong suspicions of El Salvador in the wake of a brief but bloody border war between the two neighbors in 1969.

Defending the need for continued joint exercises with U.S. forces, Lopez argued that "the advance of communism is a concrete fact, and every professional army must be in continuous training to improve its combat capacity."

Asked about the Nicaraguan Government's complaints that the maneuvers are designed to intimidate the Sandinistas, Lopez replied that "a professional army has to keep itself under training, but perhaps the Sandinistas do not know that."

The new Armed Forces chief, who replaced hardline anti-communist Gen Gustavo Alvarez last March, reiterated that he supported a peaceful solution to Central America's conflicts, negotiated under the auspices of the Contadora Group. That group, made up of Colombia, Venezuela, Mexico and Panama, has been organizing talks among the five Central American nations since the beginning of 1983, in search of a general peace treaty.

SPANISH CITIZEN AMONG 2 JUNE CASUALTIES

PA112040 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Armed Forces Public Relations Directorate communique, issued in Tegucigalpa on 8 June]

[Text] As a complement to official communique No 50 of 7 June 1984, which contains preliminary information about the clash that took place between the 12th Infantry Battalion and an armed group of some 30 people on 2 June 1984 in Cerro (Suyaque), southwest of San Marcos de Ocotepeque in Ocotepeque Department, the Honduran Armed Forces wish to report to the public:

1. One of the guerrillas who was killed in that clash has been identified as Helisonda Porta de la Escueta, born in Barcelona, Spain on 15 September 1953, a physician, single, holding passport No 033344 issued in Barcelona on 20 April 1983, according to documents found on her body. A certificate issued in Tegucigalpa on 27 April 1983 by (Wagner Bloiter), head of the mission of the UN Office of High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR] indicates that Porta de la Escueta worked for the UNHCR refugee assistance program.
2. Investigations by the National Directorate of Population and Immigration Policy revealed that Porta de la Escueta entered Honduras through the Toncontin International Airport from Guatemala City on 26 April 1983, and that she left the country through the (El Pois) border post on 14 June 1983. The immigration offices register no other entry into or exit from Honduras by Porta de la Escueta.
3. After consultation with the UNHCR in Honduras, it has been confirmed that Miss Porta de la Escueta was not an employee but a voluntary worker at UNHCR, in a cross-border medical assistance program.
4. Due to her clandestine entry into Honduras within an armed group through an area frequented by Salvadoran guerrillas, it is presumed that Miss Porta de la Escueta was an active member of the Salvadoran guerrillas and probably served as a liaison between Spanish terrorist groups, the Salvadoran guerrillas, and guerrilla groups that have infiltrated the UNHCR refugee camps in Honduras.
5. The Honduran Government has notified the Spanish Government of the armed clash that the foreign guerrillas staged in Honduran territory as they were presumably moving toward the Salvadoran-Honduran border refugee camps, and in which the Spanish citizen Helisonda Porta de la Escueta was killed.
6. The Honduran public is advised that two people have been arrested in connection with this armed incident and are currently under investigation. The third person who was wounded, and who our previous communique reported had been arrested, apparently fled to one of the refugee camps, probably the Mesa Grande Camp.
7. The armed incident that prompted this communique is still being investigated.

23 PEOPLE RELEASED AFTER 3 DAYS IN CUSTODY

PA120445 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 0428 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Report by Radio America correspondent Alfonso Anariba Calix in San Pedro Sula -- live]

[Text] Attention, listeners throughout the country. Today, at approximately 1700, the 23 persons who were arrested last week by special forces of the 3d Infantry Battalion and accused of being subversives were released.

Juridic officials today released the 23 persons who were arrested last week in El Progreso, Yoro Department. It was learned that a joint bail was deposited for the 23 prisoners -- who today cried and embraced their relatives at approximately 1800. The relatives were ready to organize a demonstration in front of the peace court in El Progreso.

The prisoners remained in Tegucigalpa for 3 days, and they were subjected to strict interrogations and investigations. We were not beaten or tortured, they said when they were being interviewed in front of the civil court by the journalists who witnessed their joyous reunion with relatives.

The Honduran Armed Forces had accused them of sedition. However, the court in El Progreso has released them after a joint bail was deposited.

BRIEFS

ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL APPOINTMENTS -- Fausto Castillo of the Liberal Party is the new president of the National Electoral Tribunal, and Ibrahin Puerto of the National Party is vice president. Fausto Castillo replaces Adan Palacios. [Summary] [Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0130 GMT 6 Jun 84 PA]

NICARAGUAORTEGA DISCUSSES U.S. POLICY, CONTADORA

PA111930 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, has denounced the fact that former Somozist guardsmen who are now members of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN] are present in Costa Rica. He added that they are small rather than large groups who are planning to attack border towns like Cardenas, Sapoa, and Penas Blancas.

Ortega Saavedra said that the presence of the FDN in Costa Rica, under the leadership of the CIA, is creating differences between Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE] and traitor Pastora.

On Honduras, Commander Ortega Saavedra said that there have been no great changes in relations with Tegucigalpa, inasmuch as the U.S. military presence and maneuvers in that country have continued. He noted that the dismissal of General Gustavo Alvarez opened the possibility of a dialogue between the two governments, which the Nicaraguan authorities support.

He reiterated Nicaragua's interest in holding talks with the United States under conditions of respect and equality, and urged the Reagan administration to demilitarize Central America.

He described the visit by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz as a propaganda stunt intended to cover a flank that they had not yet covered, which is that involving negotiation. He added that our country has proposed that military bases in the area be dismantled and that all foreign troops be withdrawn, and said that Washington should do this if it really wants a dialogue with Managua. He maintained that the U.S. Government's propagandistic attitude is a desperate attempt to get the U.S. Congress to approve the request for additional funds to finance the war against Nicaragua.

The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction led by coordinator Ortega Saavedra, together with Rafael Cordova Rivas and Ministry of Agricultural Development and Agrarian Reform [MIDINRA] Minister Jaime Wheelock Roman, commander of the revolution, held a "Face the People" program with peasants and residents of Rio Blanco, Matiguas, and Bocana de Paiwas, and with Sandinist Peoples Army [EPS] soldiers who are fulfilling their Patriotic Military Service. At the event, held in Rio Blanco, the peasants explained their problems to the revolutionary leaders, such as their lack of tires for farm vehicles, the need to improve roads, the need for vaccinations of cattle, the need for new housing, and the need to increase the salaries of rural teachers.

Commander Ortega Saavedra said that despite the revolution's economic limitations, they are giving priority to the country's productive areas, in order to solve the problems and meet the needs of our farmworkers and peasants. He immediately instructed the region's authorities to solve the problems posed by the peasants and small and medium producers who belong to the National Union of Farmers and Cattlemen [UNAG].

He said that despite the lack of interest shown by the Reagan administration in finding peace in Central America, Nicaragua is seeking and still hopes to find a peaceful solution to the conflict.

[Begin Ortega recording] We have always been willing to participate in a solution, but it is obvious that what they are doing makes such a solution more difficult. For this reason, we've said that the U.S. aggressive action, its military escalation in Central America, is affecting the efforts of the Contadora Group and all bilateral efforts that may be promoted through other means. [end recording]

He added that the so-called U.S. negotiating commissions for Central America have never produced any positive results. They are pure propaganda, he noted:

[Begin Ortega recording] They claim that they are interested in initiating a dialogue. We have complained that the United States is involved in a propaganda stunt, and I think that the real willingness of the United States is being put to the test. They will have to prove whether they want to truly negotiate or whether this is merely another propaganda stunt to cover a flank that they have not yet covered, which is that of negotiation. Then, with the flank covered their hands are free to launch a greater attack on Nicaragua. In other words, they continue to work perfectly in the same direction. [end recording]

The Reagan administration, the Sandinist leader noted, has proposed that Nicaragua foresake its principles. He added that though it is launching an attack on our people, it is involved in an alleged peace policy:

[Begin Ortega recording] What they have been doing is waging a military campaign and proposing what they describe as negotiation, but they are really asking Nicaragua to back down, which means surrender. Therefore, they are launching an attack and at the same time proposing a surrender, which they call negotiation. But we are proposing serious negotiations. Our negotiation means taking into consideration both sides' points of view so as find a solution that can provide a framework of security for both the United States and Nicaragua; this is our proposal. Naturally, then, they will continue their aggressive actions, because their ultimate goal is to destroy the revolution. They want to create permanent conditions for destabilization and attrition, and to find the right moment to destroy us. [end recording]

Asked about the Contadora Group foreign ministers' visit to Managua and the work they have done, he said:

[Begin Ortega recording] We understand that they will be bringing a document that we suppose will include the various discussions held within the Contadora framework. This means that the efforts to secure a political solution through the Contadora Group continue. It is an effort that Nicaragua has supported and continues to support. [end recording]

ORTEGA ON AIRCRAFT PURCHASE, PILOT TRAINING

PA111706 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Commander Daniel Ortega said in Rio Blanco on Saturday that the country does not rule out the possibility of buying rapid aircraft, which could be either the French-made Mirage or the Soviet-made MiG.

Ortega disclosed that there are Nicaraguan pilots who are training to fly these planes, which cannot be purchased yet because of the country's economic situation.

He spoke at a meeting with residents of Rio Blanco, where he also confirmed that Somozists are present in the country's southern sector and noted that they have a plan to kill Costa Rican guardsmen so that the deaths can be blamed on the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] thus prompting a break in relations with Costa Rica.

ORTEGA SENDS MESSAGE TO 'ARAFAT ON 'AGGRESSION'

PA092023 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the government junta, has told Yasir 'Arafat about the extent of the U.S. aggression being faced by the Sandinist revolution.

'Arafat, chairman of the PLO, met in Tunisia yesterday with a Nicaraguan delegation headed by Transportation Minister Carlos Zarruk.

The Palestine news agency WAFA has reported that Zarruk gave "Arafat a message from Commander Daniel Ortega giving details on the extent of the U.S. aggression that the country is enduring. It also lists the financial and logistic support, and the military training that the U.S. Government is giving to the counterrevolutionary forces that attack Nicaragua from Honduras and Costa Rica.

BAYARDO ARCE DEPARTS FOR EUROPEAN TOUR

PA112025 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 11 Jun 84

[General Directorate of Information and Press of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua statement issued in Managua on 11 June]

[Text] We report to the Nicaraguan people that Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce Castano, member of the FSLN National Directorate, and coordinator of the FSLN Political Commission, left for Europe today.

On this working tour, Commander Arce Castano will meet with European political and governmental leaders to discuss the difficult situation that Nicaragua is facing as a result of the current U.S. Administration's aggressive policy and the grave effects that this terrorist policy has had on the country's economic sector.

Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, member of the FSLN National Directorate and coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction; Commander of the Revolution Humberto Ortega Saavedra, and Commander of the Revolution Henry Ruiz, both members of the FSLN National Directorate, saw Arce Castano off at Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport.

BISHOPS CALL FOR RECONCILIATION, DIALOGUE

FL082246 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2200 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 8 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- The Mexican Bishops Conference has announced to the local press that the Nicaraguan Bishops Conference is calling for reconciliation between Sandinists and Somozists in an urgent petition to the Mexican conference for help. In the petition, addressed especially to Cardinal Ernesto Corripio Ahumada, the Nicaraguan conference emphasizes that everyone inside and outside the country should engage in a dialogue without ideological or partisan discrimination, including those who have taken up arms against the government.

SANDINO REVOLUTIONARY FRONT ON PASTORA ATTACK

PA091252 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2300 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Sandino Revolutionary Front communique; date and place not given]

[Text] 1. The Sandino Revolutionary Front condemns the criminal and irresponsible attack on the life of Eden Pastora Gomez, our commander and political leader, which only serves to demonstrate the terrorist inclination of the ultraright and the ultra-left.

2. We convey our condolences to the relatives and companeros of the heroic newsmen who were murdered in a cowardly fashion while fulfilling their sacred mission of informing the people. With indignation, we regret the serious condition of the brave newsmen who suffered burns, mutilations, and injuries.

3. We thank the Costa Rican people and government for the humanitarian treatment they gave to our wounded companeros by allowing them admission to their medical centers. We also express our gratitude to the doctors and nurses who attended our victims.

Once more the Costa Rican people have unanimously demonstrated their solidaristic support for our democratic, revolutionary, nationalist, and anti-imperialist struggle for defense of freedom, which represents the one and only expression of Sandino's ideas.

4. Once more we express our [word indistinct] recognition to our martyrs, who fell in the quest for freedom (?for) our fatherland [word indistinct] Nicaragua [words indistinct].

(?5). [Words indistinct] Latin American leader Carlos Andres Perez [words indistinct] victory over the Somozist dictatorship, for the health of companero Commander Roberto Chamorro, and our general commander, Eden Pastora.

6. We make it clear that our position regarding convergence is still the same as that we outlined in the document of 13 July 1983. [Words indistinct] the FSLN and the peasant rank and file of the [word indistinct] which today, like before, are being manipulated by an artificial leadership imposed by forces alien to our nationality.

7. We [word indistinct] before the people our popular, democratic, nationalist, and anti-imperialist calling, which is the defense of Sandino's ideas for the defense of freedom.

Free fatherland or death.

ALFONSO ROBELO ON FORMER GUARDS, PASTORA, UNITY

PA110222 San Jose LA NACION INTERNACIONAL in Spanish 7-13 Jun 84 pp 14, 15

[Report on interview with MDN leader Alfonso Robelo by Sonia Vargas -- date and place not given]

[Excerpt] Eden Pastora, Commander Cero, would prove that he is a democrat if he accepted the merger between the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE) and the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN).

ARDE political leader Alfonso Robelo Callejas made this statement to LA NACION INTERNACIONAL. He said that the ARDE Assembly, made up of 27 members, approved the program for the merger of the two groups. The program was called the Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal National Convergence Project. On 4 June Robelo said in San Jose, where ARDE has established its political headquarters, that the plan is essential in order "not to turn Nicaragua into another Lebanon." He stressed the number of armed groups currently fighting in Nicaraguan territory.

Robelo mentioned the 30 May attack against Eden Pastora, ARDE armed forces commander, which too, place in La Penca, Nicaragua, while Pastora was giving a press conference. Several people, among them a U.S. newspaperwoman and a Costa Rica cameraman, were killed in the attack.

Robelo said, "this is a vile, brutal, terrorist act. We have grounds for saying that the Managua Sandinist government was behind the attack."

Robelo, former member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and president of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN), discussed the creation of the supervision and prevention commission along the Costa Rican-Nicaraguan border. He also discussed the possibility of a new era in talks between Nicaragua and the United States in the wake of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' unexpected visit to Nicaragua on 2 June.

National Convergence

Robelo said that the presence of former National Guardsman Enrique Bermudez in the FDN is one of the obstacles in the path of unity. The FDN is the rebel group fighting the FSLN in northern Nicaragua. Bermudez is a member of the FDN's National Directorate and commander of the FDN military forces. According to Robelo, "Bermudez must withdraw from that position or any other position of leadership."

He tried to define the characteristics which, according to him, a former national guardsman during the Somoza regime should have in order to belong to the rebel struggle.

He said that ARDE has stated that the presence in the FDN of people linked to the former Somoza regime is an obstacle to unity. ARDE has said, however, that if any of these people individually "have a clean record and want to fight inside Nicaragua as patrol leaders or to expose their lives fighting for Nicaragua's freedom," they are free to do so.

Regarding Commander Pastora's attitude on 30 May, when he was to state to the press his refusal to accept the merger, Robelo said that on 10 January Pastora had signed the convergence agreement adopted by the ARDE Democratic Assembly. Robelo added, "We believe that Pastora, being a member of ARDE's revolutionary and democratic directorate, will accept the directorate's decision."

Robelo said that the agreement was aimed at the FDN, the Miskitos, Sumus, and Ramas (MISURA), and the Nicaraguan Democratic Union-Revolutionary Armed Forces of Nicaragua (UDN-FARN), which was then not a part of ARDE, and to "other groups that are fighting totalitarianism."

Robelo said that the ARDE assembly's resolution had been signed by Commander Pastora of the Sandinist Revolutionary Front (FRS), Jose Davila of the Christian Democratic Solidarity Front (FSDC), Brooklyn Rivera of MISURA, and by himself as representative of the MDN.

The resolution indicated the signatories' agreement "to set dates and arrange working sessions by which to advance the Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal Democratic Plan for National Convergence, which is designed to bring the Nicaraguan people's hopes of freedom to fruition as soon as possible."

The politician referred to this agreement as one of the nine reasons for his personal belief that convergence should be promoted.

Expanding, he explained that the date on which the appeal was made -- 10 January -- demonstrates that there was no "hysterical haste" in seeking union. Without stating it in so many words, but obviously thinking of the axiom: "United we stand, divided we fall," Robelo listed as the second positive aspect of the merger his belief that it would make the struggle more effective.

"This efficiency would save the Nicaraguan people bloodshed, destruction, and death," he said, adding that to seek this unity is "a patriotic and moral duty."

A third justification for the convergence of the insurgent forces, according to Robelo, is the "weariness" of the Nicaraguan people, of the fighters, and of countries like Honduras and Costa Rica that give them asylum.

"This weariness is converted into pressure for a more effective method of struggle, which, in my opinion, is convergence," Robelo said.

Yet another justification given by the former member of the Nicaraguan Government Junta is the possibility that conditions in Nicaragua could develop into a situation like that of Lebanon, where several fronts -- he mentioned the Christian and Muslim phalanxes, the PLO, the Syrians and the Israelis -- have become enmeshed in a bloody war. He then listed the forces involved in the conflict in Nicaragua and pointed out the possible similarities between the antigovernment struggle in his country and the situation in Lebanon.

The fact that "the weight of the war falls on a team of men," who are a balanced segment of the various sectors of the Nicaraguan people, was another of the justifications noted by Robelo after he had expounded on the topic of the "reconciliation of the Nicaraguan family."

His sixth reason concerned "the people who help us: the democrats in Venezuela and Mexico, Nicaraguan exiles, and the Jewish communities in the United States."

The MDN president said that they require efficiency. "They want results and there would be many more concrete results were the struggle to be united."

Robelo also said that if the anti-Sandinist struggle becomes more viable as a result of the convergence, "there will be a fewer possibilities of foreign intervention."

Robelo's eighth reason was the fact that the 4 November elections in Managua could be used as a pretext for consolidating the regime's image, when in fact these elections "are so undemocratic that they cannot be true" elections.

"To fail to promote convergence is to play the FSLN's game," Robelo said as his ninth justification. He expanded on that idea by saying that inside Nicaragua, ARDE has already paid "the political cost" of the merger. "Isn't it true that they lump us all together, whether we are from the north, the Atlantic Coast or the central part of the country? Don't they tell us that we are CIA mercenaries and traitors who want to return to the past?" he asked.

Conditions Approved for FDN Union

PA112251 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] The democratic assembly of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, has approved the conditions for its union with the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, FDN, which is fighting in northern Nicaragua. Alfonso Robelo Callejas, ARDE's political leader, told Radio Impacto's news service that everything is ready for the union between the two largest groups opposing the Sandinist regime.

ARDE has approved the conditions for this union, and they will now meet at the negotiating table, Robelo Callejas said. He asserted that he will go wherever necessary to make ARDE's and FDN's union a reality. When asked about Pastora's [Eden Pastora, military commander of ARDE] position regarding this union, Robelo Callejas said he will personally travel to Caracas to see Pastora and give him the details about the agreements approved in ARDE's assembly.

Commander Pastora will now have to decide whether or not he accepts the assembly's agreements and, consequently, whether or not he will stay with the alliance, Robelo said. Days before the events at La Penca, Pastora had announced his decision not to join the FDN; it was even reported that he would leave ARDE. Nevertheless, he has not said anything since the attack, and his reaction is expected within the next few hours.

RISQUET REITERATES STAND ON ANGOLA

PA112031 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] U.S. imperialism and its allies in Africa were mistaken if they thought that they could frighten us with the criminal 19 April dynamite attack on the residence of Cuban collaborators in Angola. This statement was made by Jorge Risquet, member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba, during an event held in the Angolan City of Huambo. A group of Cuban civilian collaborators were decorated with the Internationalist Worker Medal and the International Combat Medal in the second degree.

Risquet said that the Cubans are not frightened by the enemy's fire, terror, or might. He added: The Cuban people have demonstrated for a quarter of a century of revolution that they can resolutely and firmly defend themselves.

Risquet said that Cuban civilian collaborators in Angola have the honorable mission of building, curing, teaching, and planting. But, he noted, if necessary, the internationalists will bravely take up their rifles and fight at the side of the Angolan people until final victory is achieved. Risquet said that the Cubans are in Angola because this is what the Angolan people and the MPLA want, and that the Cubans will return to their fatherland when South Africa's troops withdraw from Angola completely, when Namibia wins its independence, and when there is an end to the aid being given the counterrevolutionary bands that are supported by South Africa. Risquet said in this context that these conditions are contained in the joint declaration signed by the Cuban and Angolan Governments.

'DEFENSE 84' PRACTICE EXERCISE ENDS IN CIENFUEGOS

FL112346 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] The rehearsal for the "Defense 84" maneuvers have given excellent results. The rehearsal took place in Cumanayagua municipality, Cienfuegos Province. The "Defense 84" maneuvers will begin 14 (?July).

RAFAEL RODRIGUEZ LEADS DELEGATION TO CEMA SUMMIT

Castro at Departure

PA102012 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, was at Havana's Jose Marti International Airport to bid farewell to the Cuban delegation that will participate in the economic summit meeting of the CEMA countries, which will open in Moscow on Tuesday.

This is an important meeting, since the integrationist strategy and the cooperation and aid plans of CEMA until the year 2000 will be discussed. The CEMA countries will also discuss the benefits that socialist nations derive from their incorporation into this council, contrary to the unjust exchange relations that exist between the developed capitalist countries and the so-called Third World nations that are being drowned by their foreign debts.

The Cuban delegation is headed by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers of Cuba. Another member of the delegation is Humberto Perez, president of the Central Planning Board.

Delegation Arrives in Moscow

FL111337 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the party Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, yesterday arrived in Moscow from Havana to head the Cuban delegation to the CEMA Economic Summit Conference scheduled to begin tomorrow. The Cuban leader was seen off at the Jose Marti International Airport by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, who also is Cuba's permanent representative to CEMA, was met at Moscow's airport by Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee.

The Cuban vice president traveled accompanied by Humberto Perez, alternate member of the Politburo, vice president of the Council of Ministers, and president of the Central Planning Board, and Antonio Esquivel, member of the party Central Committee and vice president of the Council of Ministers. Prior to the high-level meeting of 10 countries which are members of the socialist community, a press conference will be held today with Nikolay Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR permanent representative to CEMA, and Leonid Zamyatin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department.

Soviet Coverage

For USSR media coverage of the 12-14 June CEMA summit in Moscow, at which the Republic of Cuba is represented by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Politburo member and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, see the Communist Relations section of the 12 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

VEIGA CALLS FOR PROFITABILITY AT CTC MEETING

FL081500 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Roberto Veiga, alternate Politburo member and secretary-general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC], has said that the (?union) will begin a fight to achieve profitability, an increase in the quality of its services, and a better organization of its grassroot groups. Veiga presided over a CTC Executive Secretariat meeting which was attended by young workers.

ECLA'S IGLESIAS ARRIVES, MEETS WITH RODRIGUEZ

FL091418 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Politburo member and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has met with Enrique Iglesias, ECLA's executive-secretary, in Havana. At the meeting, Iglesias talked about Latin America's complex economic situation and the effects and repercussions of the crisis on this region's population. On the region's financial situation, Iglesias talked about the initiatives presented by the presidents of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, and Mexico, and the meeting which was held to discuss the region's serious foreign debt problem. Rodriguez said that Cuba had added itself to regional efforts being held to study the economic situation and to coordinate negotiations with capitalistic developed nations and their international financial organizations. Answering questions put to him by Iglesias, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez described Cuba's economic situation, the integration efforts underway with other socialist nations, and the differences a socialistic system brings about when introduced. Iglesias is in Cuba on a brief business trip.

ANGOLAN PRESS CONDEMNS REAGAN EUROPEAN TOUR

PA110336 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] The Angolan press has unanimously condemned U.S. President Ronald Reagan's visit to Europe, which has been planned as a type of sedative for Europeans.

The JORNAL DE ANGOLA referred to the pseudo-pacifist tone that Reagan has been using lately which, according to the paper, does not mean that he has changed his essentially aggressive foreign policy, but that instead he seems to be campaigning for reelection. The Angola Press Agency, ANGOP, stated that Reagan will lie to the Europeans by telling them that they can sleep without fear because the United States is determined to eliminate the danger of a third and final world war. The JORNAL DE ANGOLA, ANGOP, and Angola's national radio station have warned about Reagan's publicity stunts and his so-called new peace initiatives.

CONTADORA GROUP FOREIGN MINISTERS END AREA TOUR

PA111530 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] The foreign ministers of the Contadora member countries wound up their tour of Central America, in which they were seeking a negotiated solution to the regional conflict in El Salvador, on Sunday. Just as they did in Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and Guatemala, the foreign ministers handed Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte a document containing the foundations for a peace treaty. At the end of their meeting with Duarte, Venezuelan Foreign Minister Isidro Morales said that the Contadora Group's efforts will now enter a new stage of organization and systematization of the agreements.

Mexico's Sepulveda Cited

FL112114 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] With the approval and presentation to the Central American governments of its resolution on peace and cooperation, the Contadora Group has taken another step in its search for the pacification of Central America. Upon his return from the trip he took to several nations in the area, accompanied by his colleagues from Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela, Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda said that Contadora had established the norms and procedures for achieving peace in Central America. He said that the document presented to the Central American presidents attempts to establish the necessary conditions to avoid foreign armed intervention in the area.

The four Contadora Group foreign ministers advised the Central American presidents that the concentrated efforts to achieve regional peace are reaching a crucial point.

REJECTION OF AID REQUEST FOR EL SALVADOR NOTED

PA081959 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] According to reports from Washington, the House of Representatives' Foreign Operations Subcommittee has rejected a proposal by President Ronald Reagan to allocate \$117 million in additional aid for the Salvadoran regime during the present fiscal year.

For its part, the U.S. magazine SOLDIER OF FORTUNE reports that U.S. mercenaries are in Salvadoran territory participating in antiguerrilla operations.

SALVADOR GUERRILLA NAMED COMMANDER IN CHIEF

FL081240 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1125 CMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] El Salvador's FMLN returned the bodies of 13 Navy men who had died in combat with guerrillas in Usulután Department. Rafael Arce rebel brigade commanders reported on Radio Venceremos that four prisoners of war were also freed.

The station also reported more fighting between the FMLN and Salvadoran military in the northern part of La Unión Department which, according to preliminary reports, increased military casualties to three this week.

Radio Venceremos also reported that guerrilla Commander Joaquin Villalobos was made secretary general of El Salvador's Revolutionary Party [Partido de la Revolución Salvadoreña] and commander in chief of the People's Revolutionary Army [EPS], which is one of the five groups within the FMLN.

FIGHTING, CASUALTIES NOTED IN EL SALVADORArmy Patrol Ambushed

PA110014 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] Ten soldiers were killed when an Army patrol was ambushed by guerrillas at the Quita Calzon village, in the Salvadoran Department of Usulután. Two military trucks were destroyed in the action. The patrol was part of a military contingent of some 2,000 armed soldiers participating in an antiguerrilla operation in Usulután.

FMLN, Army Operations Cited

PA111250 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Reports received in San Jose, Costa Rica, indicate that members of the FMLN occupied the town of Santa Elena, Usulután Department. Details of the rebel operation were not provided. Meanwhile, other rebel groups attacked Salvadoran Army troops near the Jiboa Sugarmill, San Vicente, while guerrilla squads dynamited high voltage towers in Usulután and Cuscatlán, causing power outages in four departments.

In addition, the Armed Forces Press Committee reported that some 1,500 troops began a counterinsurgency operation in several towns in Morazan Department yesterday, while 2,000 members of the Atlacatl Battalion and the 5th Infantry Brigade marched toward San Vicente for a similar purpose.

In San Salvador, the Committee of Mothers and Relatives of Political Prisoners, Missing, and Murdered Persons of El Salvador, the Union of University Workers and Employees [Sindicato de Empleados y Trabajadores Universitarios], and other sectors have demanded that Jose Napoleon Duarte's government lift the state of siege, restore freedom to political prisoners, and punish the murderers of some 50,000 people.

FMLN Cited on Army Casualties

PA111916 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] In the past 15 days the FMLN guerrilla forces inflicted some 80 casualties, including dead and wounded, on the Army. Radio Venceremos reported that the most important actions took place in the country's eastern region, primarily Usulután Department.

In San Salvador, Msgr Gregorio Rosas Chavez, the auxiliary bishop, charged that some 50 Salvadorans were killed, reported missing, or were kidnapped by the regime's troops in the last week. In his Sunday homily, the prelate stressed that one cannot remain silent in the face of so many barbaric actions. Rosas Chavez also referred to the murder of wealthy industrialist Jose Carlos Llori, who was kidnapped by paramilitary groups in March. In the past few months, the death squads have begun a so-called kidnapping campaign to intimidate large landowners, who are forced to deliver large sums of money to paramilitary members.

Meanwhile, SALPRESS reported that in May, Army counterinsurgency operations included the killing of 96 civilians, while 140 air attacks resulted in an undetermined number of victims.

GUATEMALAN ARMY, GUERRILLAS CLASH IN EL QUICHE

PA110135 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] Forces of the Guatemalan Poor People's Guerrilla Army, EGP, inflicted 21 casualties on government troops during an ambush on 3 June in El Quiche Department. The official report issued by the EGP, which is part of the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity, states that the rebels seized one mortar and seven rifles from the government troops during the clash. According to reports, one guerrilla was killed in the operation, which was carried out in the midst of a criminal offensive launched by the Army against the civilian population of El Quiche Department's northwestern region.

Other reports note that the Guatemalan Episcopal Conference protested the exploitation suffered by the great majority of Guatemalans and asserted that the roots of the problem lie in the unjust distribution of the country's wealth.

HONDURAN MILITARY LEADER SCORES FORMER CHIEF

PA082308 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Honduran Army Forces Chief General Walter Lopez has announced that an investigation has been ordered to uncover those responsible for violating the law and committing acts against the Army and the nation's economy. In a radio and television message to the nation, Gen Lopez criticized former Armed Forces chief General Gustavo Alvarez for violating the Constitution and laws. He said that Alvarez' actions hurt the nation's interests and that irregularities were committed in the exercise of power and military command.

Gen Lopez said that following the changes in the military command, a rectification period has begun to try to restore the dignity the Armed Forces must have. We have decided to observe a deliberate and reasonable moderation in domestic and international affairs, in contrast with the abusive language and threats that were common in the past, he said.

Finally, Gen Lopez referred to complaints about missing persons and other excesses committed while Gustavo Alvarez was in command. Lopez said that an investigation has been ordered to find out who committed these excesses.

HONDURAN COMMAND CITED ON JOINT MANEUVERS

PA110227 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] General Walter Lopez, chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, has said that his country will continue participating in joint military maneuvers with the United States because, in his opinion, the United States is a leader of world democracy.

Gen Lopez closed one of the phases of the "Grenadier I" military exercises which are being carried out jointly by U.S., Honduran, and Salvadoran troops. The ranking Honduran officer said that the Honduran Army will continue its uninterrupted struggle so that the flags of what he called America's freedom will never be lowered. Hence, the joint U.S.-Honduran military maneuvers will continue in order to improve the Honduran Army's military capacity, he declared.

HONDURAN DEMONSTRATION ORGANIZERS ARRESTED

PA110402 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Excerpt] A group of political leaders and professionals who were planning to carry out a demonstration tomorrow, Sunday, against President Suazo Cordova's regime were arrested in El Progreso, Yoro Department. The police were strongly criticized by political and labor organizations for raiding private homes during the early morning hours and for using tear gas. Jorge Arturo Reina, president of the Revolutionary Democratic Movement, reported that eight party members were arrested by soldiers of the Cobra Detachment, who have been trained in counterinsurgency. Guillermo Casco, a leader of Innovation and Unity Party [PINU], reported that one member of his party was arrested. The National Autonomous University of Honduras Workers Union also reported that Professor Antonio Barahona and some relatives of Clotilde Dediera, a university worker, were among those who have been arrested. The same source also disclosed that several teachers of Perla de Ulua Secondary School have been arrested.

COMMENTARY ON U.S. CONGRESS DEBATE ON CONTRA AID

PA080406 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 7 Jun 84

["Our America" commentary]

[Excerpts] The growing U.S. military interference in Central America continues to earn rejection from all of the world's progressive forces, particularly those of our America.

Meanwhile, in the U.S. Congress, the debates continue on U.S. military aid for the counterrevolutionary groups that operate from bases in Honduras and Costa Rica against the Sandinist revolution. The U.S. Senate, controlled by the Republicans, will continue to support President Ronald Reagan's warmongering policy in Central America in the upcoming debates on an additional \$12 million in aid for the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. This was the amount urgently requested in April by President Reagan for the CIA to continue its support of the anti-Sandinist mercenaries. Two weeks ago, the House of Representatives, mostly Democrats, confirmed their decision not to allocate more funds for the Somozist bands. However, U.S. Government officials have said that the approval of these funds by a majority of the Senate would place political pressure on the U.S. House of Representatives to reverse its opposition.

White House spokesmen have said that the White House continues to pressure the U.S. Congress to approve the \$12 million, and added that these funds could serve as a weapon for future negotiations with the Sandinist revolution. However, the U.S. House of Representatives' rejection of the executive's request by 241 nay to 171 yea votes proves that President Reagan's maneuver will not be easy. Nevertheless, statements by official sources indicate that the CIA has enough funds to continue its terrorist actions against the Nicaraguan Government through 30 September, the day on which the current U.S. fiscal year ends. If the Senate approves the funds, as is expected, the subject will once again be debated by a joint committee of the U.S. Congress.

NICARAGUA, COSTA RICA REINFORCE BORDER SECURITY

FL081148 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] The Nicaraguan and Costa Rican Governments agreed to intensify security measures along their common border following the announcement that bands belonging to the counterrevolutionary Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN] were in the area. It has been reported from San Jose that this agreement was reached during a telephone conversation between Sergio Ramirez, member of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, and Acting Costa Rican President Alberto Falt. Costa Rican Minister of Public Security Angel Edmundo Solano had admitted earlier that he had received reports on FDN activities in southern Nicaragua.

The chief of the General Staff for southwest Nicaragua, Commander Roberto Calderon, has stated that anti-Sandinist forces in Costa Rica are preparing an attack on the town of Cardenas, located in the border area. Calderon made this statement during a meeting of the commission created by Nicaragua and Costa Rica to supervise the neutrality of the area along their common border.

It has been learned that the bodies of two more counterrevolutionaries have been found east of the northern town of Ocotal, raising to more than 50 the number of casualties inflicted on the Somozist bands that attacked that town last Saturday.

NICARAGUA'S D. ORTEGA CITED ON AREA CONFLICT

PA111520 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Nicaraguan junta Coordinator Daniel Ortega has declared that the United States is not interested in finding a negotiated solution to the Central American conflict. He noted that the current contacts between the two countries will test President Ronald Reagan's resolve to negotiate. During the "Face the People" radio program, which was broadcast from Matagalpa this week, the Sandinist leader said that Washington wants Nicaragua to yield. This is the goal of the counterrevolutionary campaign that is organized, financed, and directed by imperialism, he said. Ortega reiterated Nicaragua's position, which calls for the withdrawal of all foreign military advisers and an end to military bases and exercises in the area.

As for the aggressive U.S. policy, he stressed that it is being actively pursued in Costa Rica, where there is a great conflict between government and popular forces who support neutrality on the one hand, and the United States, with its great influence, money, and agents that it has infiltrated into Costa Rica -- like Deputy Government Minister Enrique Chacon, who is a well-known CIA agent -- on the other.

NICARAGUAN MEDIA BILL DEBATE POSTPONEMENT ASKED

PA110443 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] The Patriotic Front of the Revolution will ask the State Council to postpone the discussion of the communications media bill, which is currently under debate and which was submitted by the Patriotic Front of the Revolution. The association of Newsmen of Nicaragua, which supports the motion to postpone the discussion, recently issued a communique in which it said that controversies regarding the communications media bill are a distraction when all national sectors must maintain solidarity in view of increasing U.S. hostility. Both groups recommend that the communications media bill be discussed by the national assembly to be elected in the 4 November elections.

It was also learned that the Nicaraguan Government has asked the Inter-American Human Rights Commission to appoint a commission to represent the 100,000 Miskito, Sumu, and Rama Indians living in the northeastern region of Nicaragua.

HIGH ABSENTEEISM SEEN IN PANAMA ELECTIONS

PA112004 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] The elections for mayor, councilmen, and corregimiento representatives concluded on Sunday in Panama with a high degree of voter absenteeism. The elections took place in line with the constitutional reforms of 1983. These municipal elections have ended the process that was initiated on 6 May, when the presidential elections won by Nicolas Ardito Barletta, the officialist candidate, took place.

PORTUGAL'S SOARES BESIEGED BY PEOPLE'S DEMANDS

PA071425 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Besieged by the people's demands for democratization and the pressures of the oligarchy in the defense of their interests, Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares has asked the National Assembly for a vote of confidence and said that the fall of his government would result in chaos.

Soares spoke at the parliament following large demonstrations by worker and peasant sectors against his economic policy and after Carlos da Mota Pinto, deputy prime minister and rightist representative, threatened to leave the government if structural measures demanded by oligarchic groups are not taken.

Meanwhile, the Portuguese Communist Party noted that the struggle for the resignation of the Soares government must be increased. It added that it supports a government for national salvation made up of democratic and progressive sectors.

STRIKING PERUVIAN WORKERS STOP TRAFFIC IN LIMA

PA080059 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Traffic in downtown Lima was interrupted for more than 2 hours when thousands of striking public workers staged a huge demonstration in reaction to the Peruvian Government's threat to initiate mass dismissals.

Meanwhile, Peruvian Interior Minister Luis Percovich admitted that there are police units that are damaging the institution's image. He said this following the scandal involving a television station in Lima, which was censored because it was carrying a program on police corruption.

Other reports confirm that 90 percent of primary and secondary school teachers in Peru are continuing their strike in demand of a salary increase.

PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT DECLARES STATE OF EMERGENCY

PA110021 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] Yesterday the Peruvian Government decreed a state of emergency and suspended constitutional guarantees throughout the country. The measure, which will last 30 days, was taken in response to the strike of government employees which began last Tuesday. The strike has been accompanied by demonstrations and protest marches, particularly in Lima.

URUGUAYAN PARTY OPPOSES ARREST ORDER ON LEADER

PA072022 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] The Uruguayan National [Blanco] Party has said that it will abstain from negotiating with the military regime on the bases of the elections slated for 25 November as long as the Armed Forces do not change their decision to arrest their party leader, Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, upon his return to Montevideo on 16 June following 11 years in exile. In a communique issued in Montevideo, the National Party stated that this regime's decision is an unjustified condemnation without trial; that is, Ferreira Aldunate was tried without being able to defend himself. Previously, Colonel Federico Silva Ledesma, the Uruguayan Supreme Military Tribunal president, said that Wilson Ferreira Aldunate would be tried upon his return to the country for aiding the rebels.

Meanwhile, the multiparty group gathering the main Uruguayan political parties and the Broad Front coalition issued a communique in which they said that although the military tyranny has promised elections for 5 November, it has not been helping to create the needed conditions to carry them out. The document condemns the recent repressive measures adopted by the regime, such as the prohibition of popular demonstrations and the imprisonment threat against Wilson Ferreira Aldunate.

URUGUAYAN REGIME'S 'REPRESSION' REPORTED

PA082209 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] According to dispatches from Montevideo, three political leaders were detained, the latest edition of the weekly LA DEMOCRACIA was seized, and the headquarters of the political organization Movement for the Fatherland was raided as part of the Uruguayan regime's stepped-up repression due to the upcoming return to the country of National Party leader Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, who has been in exile for the last 11 years.

According to the reports, the detainees are Guillermo Garcia Costa, president of the National Party convention; Alberto Saenz, director of LA DEMOCRACIA; and Leon Morel, Ferreira Aldunate's son-in-law.

Earlier, police had raided the headquarters of the Movement for the Fatherland, which repudiates the tyranny's decision to imprison Ferreira Aldunate once he returns to Montevideo on 16 June. The regime also plans to try him for the crime of subversive association. At the headquarters of that political association, police seized many documents, including 60 copies of a speech that Ferreira Aldunate recently delivered in Argentina. The text of the speech was to have been published today in the latest edition of the weekly LA DEMOCRACIA, which was seized in its entirety.

Meanwhile, the Soviet newspaper PRAVDA asserts that the repression unleashed by the Uruguayan regime, the fiercest since the coup staged in 1973, confirms that the tyranny is incapable of crushing the people's movement for the release of political prisoners and the establishment of a constitutional government.

BRIEFS

ARGENTINE LOAN -- The Central Bank of Argentina has granted a \$600-million loan to the National Bank of Cuba to purchase Argentine products. The loan has a 7.5-percent interest rate and will be due in December 1986. [Summary] [Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Jun 84 PA]

LEFTIST PARTIES COMMENT ON PRESIDENT'S POLICIES

FLO81130 Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 30 May 84 p 10

[Text] Leftist parties, whose leaders were not included in the meetings President Salvador Jorge Blanco has been conducting, have downplayed the effectiveness of the president's efforts, even predicting that these efforts will be unfruitful. In statements issued separately yesterday by the Dominican Communist Party (PCD), the Socialist Bloc (BS), and the Communist Party of the Dominican Republic [PRCD], the parties gave their opinions on the president's meetings with political leaders and on the government's decision to suspend IMF negotiations.

The PCD, in a statement issued through its Secretary-General Narciso Isa Conde, said that President Jorge Blanco will not gain any significant support if he maintains his position of portraying the IMF as the lesser evil, nor will he gain support by looking for ways to transfer petroleum to a preferential market or to the parallel market within the next few months. The statement suggests that this move would only be backed by political right wingers and minority sectors who support IMF negotiations. The statement warns that this move will be nothing more than a political ploy to provide temporary results and that it could end up being publicly perceived as only "one more political move."

The BS said the president does not have to meet with opposition leaders looking for greater support or the absence of it toward his IMF policies because "the people have already shown their sovereign will in refusing that policy." "The people are the only sovereign entity which should be heard and the people have already demonstrated their repudiation of the IMF and the government's economic policies in a variety of ways," the statement said. It added that "the statements issued by various sectors, the marches, and the strikes, and basically the heroic and patriotic acts in April, which cost the nation more than 100 deaths, 500 wounded, and more than 5,000 arrested, are concrete examples of the people's will to not die of hunger."

The PRCD's statement, issued by its central committee, stated that the government should not receive any support, backing, or encouragement and that those political sectors which acknowledge their responsibility to defend the people's and the nation's interests should not give their support. The statement added: "The only correct way of guiding the people down the road of independent and progressive struggle is to continue to criticize and unmask each and every one of the anti populist and antinationalist actions which the Social Democratic government of Jorge Blanco, Hatuey Decamps, and Pena Gomez conducts and to criticize and unmask the plans by the United States, its monopolies, and its neocolonialist apparatus to control and dominate." The PRCD party said the president's speech -- in which he reported the suspension of IMF negotiations, without presenting any alternative plans or any solutions -- was done deliberately to bring about unrest and fears.

BRIEFS

PLANNED HAVANA FLIGHTS CANCELED -- Dominicana Airlines will not make charter flights to Havana, Cuba as Cuban tourist agencies had hoped. The Dominican Government's decision to cancel these plans was made because it was unsure whether European tourists would pick the Dominican Republic when making their vacation plans.

[Summary] [Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 30 May 84 p 8 FL]

REPORTAGE ON CARICOM MINISTERS TRADE MEETING

Trinidad's Cartey Cited

FLO71422 Bridgetown CANA in English 1351 GMT 7 Jun 84

[By Bertram Niles]

[Text] St Johns, Antigua, June 7 (CANA) -- Trinidad and Tobago hopes for an early return to "normalcy" in trade among Caribbean Common Market (Caricom) countries after the disruptions of the past year, Industry and Commerce Minister Desmond Cartey said. Cartey is here attending the Caricom Council of Ministers meeting which is discussing ways of reviving intra-regional trade after a decline in growth in the last 18 months. The conference ends today.

The imposition of import licences by Trinidad and Tobago last October is a major factor in the concern about the future direction of trade. The twin island state bought 50 per cent of Caricom's non-oil exports in 1982. In spite of claims by regional manufacturers of a drop in business with Port of Spain, Cartey told CANA "no country could say that trade hasn't increased over the past year. The licensing regime has not resulted in a decrease in trade."

He restated his country's commitment to Caricom and expressed surprise that the meeting was being seen by some as a contest between "Trinidad and the rest (of Caricom)." "I am not fighting with anybody. The meeting has been extremely cordial." He however refused to be drawn into any discussion on Trinidad and Tobago's negotiating stance, except to say that "at this stage our position remains the same."

Cartey defended his country's imposition of import curbs. He said Trinidad and Tobago had run up a trade deficit with Caricom of 56 million TT dollars (one TT dollar; 41 cents U.S.) in the first four months this year, and the George Chambers Government had to take "some positive action."

This morning, trade specialists from the 12-nation common market are meeting to hammer out proposals from yesterday's extended series of caucuses. The council met for two hours yesterday and is scheduled to resume around 11 a.m. local time.

Jamaica yesterday said it was removing the import licensing system governing Caricom goods, but officials here cautioned as to what impact the move will have. "It depends on the payment procedures," said one official, alluding to the island's foreign exchange shortage.

A series of recommendations by the Caricom Secretariat aimed at pushing total intra-Caricom trade to 1.9 billion E.C. dollars (one E.C. dollar; 37 U.S. cents) by 1985 formed the basis for the discussions.

Some Progress Seen

FLO71804 Bridgetown CANA in English 1739 GMT 7 Jun 84

[By Bertram Niles]

[Text] St Johns, Antigua, June 7 (CANA) -- The Caribbean Common Market (Caricom) Council of Ministers has made some progress towards reaching an accord on reviving intra-regional trade, conference sources said today.

Technicians from the 12 common market countries were meeting this morning to consider proposals for a common protective approach for a range of products in which trade can be streamlined and improved. Their recommendations will be examined by the Council of Ministers later today.

Member countries were circulating lists of their products as a basis for discussion. Among them were Trinidad and Tobago, whose import licensing regime, introduced last October, has been a major factor in the disruption of intra-regional trade. "The fact that Trinidad has agreed to this means that we are making headway," one delegation head said. Officials hope that Port of Spain will relax its general licensing regime and agree to regulate imports of specific goods in the context of a common protective approach. This will involve specified Caribbean goods being protected from third country imports.

The Caricom Secretariat has prepared a report on a number of products which present opportunities for helping in its stated aim of pushing intra-regional imports to 1.9 billion East Caribbean dollars (one EC dollar; 37 cents U.S.) by next year. The sources said that any agreement would probably include safeguards on consumer competitiveness.

They said Trinidad and Tobago's list include goods some countries were not even aware that the twin-island state produced. One minister was prompted to remark: "I do not know the last time I heard of a Trinidad trade mission visiting the other territories to tell people what they make."

The sources [said] that some sympathy was expressed for Trinidad and Tobago's economic position, with the decline in revenues for its important petroleum section and the significant deficit trading position with the rest of Caricom. But others have pointed to what they say are Trinidad's surpluses on invisible trade and as concessions they said Trinidad gained to make areas of functional cooperation in the Caribbean community, like air transportation. [sentence as received]

Delegates appeared to acknowledge that there must be a limit to the absorptive capacity of Trinidad and Tobago for Caricom goods. The twin island state bought 50 per cent of Caricom's non-oil exports for 1982.

"The horse trading begins in earnest" when the ministers resume their discussions today, the sources said.

Meeting Ends, Results Outlined

FL082014 Bridgetown CANA in English 1932 GMT 8 Jun 84

[By Bertram Niles]

[Text] St Johns, Antigua, June 8 (CANA) -- The Caribbean Common Market (Caricom) Council of Ministers ended its two-day meeting here last night reaffirming a commitment to expanding intra-regional trade but declined to define how this could be achieved. The ministers met in special session against a backdrop of a downturn in trade among the 12 common market states.

A brief communique issued today merely said the ministers identified "specific areas for special action" but gave no details. Member states agreed to continue further work on the issue for presentation to the next council meeting in Nassau on July 3, which precedes this year's Caricom heads of government summit. Caricom Secretary General Roderick Rainford said he was hopeful there would be agreement in the Bahamas on the actual steps that need to be taken to revitalise intra-regional trade after the decline of the last 18 months.

The council agreed that as far as possible, member countries should give preference to Caricom products over extra-regional imports, provided the quality and quantity were sufficient and the price was competitive.

Some countries see this in the context of a common protective approach to specific Caricom industries. Barbados, for example, had long resisted calls by its manufacturers for protection from third country imports because the Tom Adams government would prefer to see a regional approach to the issue.

Conference sources said the council discussed at length a range of Caricom products that presented possibilities for an expansion in trade but could not overcome snags in discussion on allocation of specific goods.

The ministers also failed to agree on the workings of the proposed regional surveillance committee to monitor the contentious rules of origin which determine the eligibility of Caricom goods for duty-free treatment, particularly the powers it should be given and how it would function in relation to the local certifying authority.

The ministers would also have been disappointed that no firm word came from Trinidad and Tobago, Caricom's largest market, on what it intends to do about import restrictions imposed last October. Dominica's trade minister Charles Savarin said Port of Spain had indicated a willingness to take steps to assist in the free flow of trade, but citing what he said was a decline in real terms in Trinidad's trading position with Caricom, Savarin declared: "Realistically, it is give-and-take and each country has to play a part." Trinidad and Tobago has been pressing for some reciprocity to compensate for its absorption of about half of Caricom's non-oil export trade. The country's delegation urged a return to what it called the spirit of the Caricom Treaty.

Savarin said a welcome note had been introduced by Jamaica when it announced that it was removing Caricom goods from licensing. Jamaican officials called the move a gesture of good faith but other sources cautioned that it would only be borne out if the foreign exchange, in short supply, is released to buy Caricom goods.

Foreign exchange shortages, exchange rate adjustments, and restrictive trade practices combined with the suspension of the payments mechanism, the Caricom Multilateral Clearing Facility (CMCF), are the main reasons behind the decline in trade among Caricom countries.

The sources said the brevity of the communique (three paragraphs) underlined the fact that there are no easy solutions to the serious economic problems facing the region.

However, official delegations generally reported satisfaction with the outcome, with one saying "We may have broken the back of the problem."

Barbados Deputy Prime Minister Bernard St John reported "much progress, we had a good in-depth look at the problems of trade." Rainford said the meeting should be seen as a continuing effort after the January conference to reverse the trend of a downturn in intra-regional trade.

Observers said that although no concrete decisions were taken, the political will to effect a solution was evident. The communique noted the high level of representation, which included four deputy prime ministers and six ministers of government.

GRENADAFREE ENTERPRISE ORIENTED PARTY FOUNDED

FL111930 Bridgetown CANA in English 2020 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] St George's, Grenada, June 9 (CANA) -- A Trinidad and Tobago-based Grenadian has returned home to formally launch a political party, the Patriotic Builders Organisation (PBO), to contest the elections scheduled to be held before year end.

Roy Robertson, who left Grenada during the four-and-a-half-year rule of the left-wing Peoples Revolutionary Government (PRG) told CANA his party was being born out of a call by Grenadians for a truly democratic party. He said the party advocated a free enterprise model of development and vehemently opposed socialism.

The party will be launched within the next few weeks in the rural area of Grenville. Robertson said the party planned to contest the elctions alone and had selected five candidates for the 15-seat parliament.

"We believe that we are destined to build Grenada...similar to what has happened to Europe in the 16th and 17th centuries when the church became so corrupt and there was a dying need for quality leadership," he said. Robertson said there was a need at the present time for leadership which he felt his party could provide because the other parties which existed before the 1979 left-wing coup all lacked the flavour of true democracy.

He also said the party intended to place emphasis on people with moral integrity based around a spiritual foundation with not necessarily an intellectually-rooted education but simple standard education.

"We are emphasising a government with a conscience, and we are also emphasising true reconciliation, because this country needs somebody or persons to bring it together and not divide it further," he added.

"We don't believe in robbing the rich to feed the poor but we believe that the government should enlighten the poor people as to how they can become not necessarily rich but live a better life," he said.

The last general elections were held in 1976 when the Grenada United Labour Party (GULP) of former Prime Minister Eric Gairy won nine of the fifteen seats.

NETHERLANDS ANTILLESMINISTER SAYS PROPOSED ISLAND UNION UNFEASIBLE

FL091140 Hilversum International Service in English 1000 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] The minister plenipotentiary for the Dutch Antilles Marco de Castro wants a new round table conference about the future of the Antilles. In an interview with the Dutch news agency NAP, Minister de Castro said that the agreements reached at last year's conference must be reformulated. As to the agreed upon union between the five Antilles islands and Aruba, the minister says this is not feasible. He says the five islands, Curacao, Bonaire, Saba, St Eustatius, and St Maarten, lack confidence in Aruba. It was the first time that an official representative of the Antilles Government expressed an opinion on these issues in this way.

COLOMBIA'FREE FATHERLAND' GROUP SEIZES TOWN IN BOLIVAR

PA111450 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Cartagena -- A new subversive group, the self-styled Free Fatherland [Patria Libre], appeared in Bolivar Department today, seizing and holding El Salado, in the municipality of Carmen de Bolivar, for several hours after carrying out a surprise attack.

The rebels, most of whom wore masks and carried automatic weapons, killed the only policeman who guarded the town when he tried to repel their attack. The policeman was identified as Guillermo Zarza Zapata, a 23-year-old man from Cartagena. The guerrillas set the TELECOM [National Enterprise for Telecommunications] building on fire, leaving the town without communications. They also harangued the people for several hours and distributed leaflets with information about this new guerrilla movement, the self-styled Free Fatherland, which has appeared in the [word indistinct] region at the same time that the country is celebrating the peace agreement concluded between the government and the FARC [Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia].

Troops from the police, Army and the Atlantic Naval Forces were sent from Cartagena and are now pursuing the subversive group, whose political leanings are unknown, in the Carmen de Bolivar jungles. This report, disclosed this morning, has caused concern among the authorities and citizens because Bolivar Department had been free of violence to date.

ECUADORNEW ARMED FORCES COMMANDER TAKES OFFICE

PA112022 Paris AFP in Spanish 1900 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Quito, 11 Jun (AFP) -- Division General Rene Vargas Pazzos has been appointed commander in chief of the Ecuadoran Army, replacing Army General Garibaldo Mino, who will retire.

During this swearing-in ceremony this morning at the Government Palace, Vargas reiterated that Ecuador's Armed Forces will continue to "guarantee" national integrity and constitutional order.

The Armed Forces, in fulfillment of its specific mission, will guarantee the results of the 6 May elections by which Leon Febres Cordero was chosen as the president of the Republic, he added.

Asked if, as the longest-serving officer in the Armed Forces, he might be appointed minister of defense in the new administration that is to take office in August, General Vargas responded that that decision must be made by the future president.

While, he did voice the desire of the Armed Forces that the longest-serving officer be appointed defense minister, he added that the Constitution indicates that the future president can appoint anyone he chooses. We will respect his decision, he concluded.